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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Purviance's Card Photographs,
are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, single or by the dozen, at 50 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market street.

See Advertisement
of the great sale of Barker & Co.

For Rent.
That desirable School Property at Evergreen Hamlet also Dwelling House. Good accommodation and cheap.

See Advertisement
of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
There will be a meeting of the Merchant tailors and clothiers of this city, this evening, the 6th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, in Lafayette Hall, to hear the report of the Committee which was sent to Washington in reference to the Internal Revenue tax. All those who contributed towards the object are respectfully invited to attend; and also, to take into consideration the propriety of re-organizing the Association. Gentlemen and non-paying customers who have been pleasioners on our trade, unfortunately, so long at our expense. Henry Kane, Chairman of Committee.

See Advertisement
of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Will expel worms when all else fails. Sold in Pittsburgh wholesale and retail at the lowest rates at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

See Advertisement
of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Roback's Bitters.
"There is many a true word spoken in jest," said a gentleman to his friend who remarked that "Greenacks are good but Roback's are better."

A Card.
PITTSBURGH, March 5.—*Editors Commercial:* We desire to inform the merchants and citizens of Pittsburgh that we shall commence the running of our steamers for sprinkling the streets about the first of April, as has been done by us for the last three years, and in connection with the contract we have with the citizens for the close of our engagement last year. Some persons, unknown to us, has been canvassing the city the past week, and by representing himself as the party who did the business last year, has obtained names that have been heretofore given to us; and we hereby caution the public against giving their names except to our Mr. Porter, who will call personally. Having invested capital in the enterprise, and thankful for past favors we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Yours truly, J. C. Porter & Co.

See Advertisement
of the great sale of Barker & Co.

A Card.
Wm. Ladley & Co., Fashionable Tailors, 58 St. Clair street, would call the attention of our patrons, and the citizens of Pittsburgh in general, to our well selected and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, fresh from the importers, comprising all the articles suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe. To those in search of specialities, we would suggest an early call. Wm. Ladley & Co.

See Advertisement
of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Corns and Bunions
cured of the most inveterate kind, without pain. Dr. Kendall, during this week, 80 Fifth street. Thousands of testimonials can be seen, given years after the operation.

Doctors, Divines, Druggists.
Doctors agree about it; Divines are not skeptical, and Druggists don't hesitate to recommend and deal in Sawyer's Barber's Soap.

House in Allegheny Wanted
For a small family—as soon as possible. Address C. L., at this office.

W. J. Beck,
Dealer in all kinds of Paints, Colors, Refined Oils and Merchandize generally, No. 87 First street.

The Daily Commercial
RAILWAY MATTERS.

—Within ten days trains will be run through to Oil City from Pithole, on the Oil City and Pithole Railroad.

—A proposition is under consideration in the New Jersey Legislature to authorize the chartering of a company to construct a railroad from Woodbury to Swedesborough, in Gloucester county. The building of such a railroad would be of vast advantage to the farmers residing in that section of New Jersey, which is a rich and well-cultivated agricultural district, and farmers would thereby have increased facilities for bringing their produce to the Philadelphia markets.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in referring to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, says: "This company has authority to sell 1,700 shares of the stock in order to realize means to continue the improvements of the road, add to its rolling stock, and complete the bridge over the Allegheny river. This is the unexhausted authority given to the managers two years ago—it is proposed now to issue this stock, pro rata, to shareholders at seventy-five cents on the dollar, instead of selling it in the market. The proposition will be acted upon by the stockholders at the meeting to be held this month. A large amount of the stock is held in this city, and we understand that the proposition is generally favored. This company is one of the few that expended large amounts in keeping up the condition of the road during the war, and it is now in better order than at any previous time, notwithstanding the extensive improvements still required, as indicated by the proposition to sell stock to the amount of 1,700 shares, the par value of which is $1,700,000.

—The President and Secretary of the Southern Pacific Railroad, are expected in Louisville from Texas during the week. A general meeting of the stockholders takes place in that city during the present month. Direct communication between Louisville and Memphis will be rapidly completed, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad having issued bonds to Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Railroad, three hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

—The agents of the various railroads leading East from Cincinnati met on Friday, and adopted the following new freight schedule to take immediate effect:

	ALL RAIL.				
Cincinnati to	1st	2d.	3d.	4th.	Flr.
New York,.....via	150	150	120	100	130
Boston,.....220	160	130	70	140	
Albany, Troy & Schenectady,.....190	150	120	65	130	
Utica,.....170	140	115	60	120	
Philadelphia,.....175	140	115	60	120	
Baltimore,.....165	130	110	55	115	
Buffalo & Dunkirk,.....95	75	60	35	70	
Cleveland,.....90	70	60	30	60	
Toledo,.....80	70	60	28	50	
Sandusky,.....80	70	60	28	50	
Detroit,.....65	55	45	30	60	
Buffalo,.....65	55	45	30	60	
Pittsburgh,.....85	70	60	30	60	
Salamanca,.....115	105	75	42½	85	
	RAIL AND WATER.				
New York,.....130	140	150	60	130	
Boston,.....190	150	125	62½	125	
Philadelphia,.....150	140	150	60	130	
Baltimore,.....140	130	140	55	115	
Buffalo & Dunkirk,.....95	75	60	35	70	
Cleveland,.....90	70	60	30	60	
Toledo,.....80	70	60	28	50	
Sandusky,.....80	70	60	28	50	
Detroit,.....65	55	45	30	60	
Buffalo,.....65	55	45	30	60	
Pittsburgh,.....85	70	60	30	60	
Salamanca,.....115	105	75	42½	85	
	RAIL AND WATER.				
New York,.....130	140	150	60	130	
Boston,.....190	150	125	62½	125	

STATE ITEMS.

The Union Dorcas Society of Lancaster acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars, donated by Hon. James Buchanan.

The ladies of the German Reformed Church, Columbia, have closed a very successful fair. They tender their thanks to the ladies of Columbia, who aided them in their work, and to citizens of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Lancaster for generous contributions. The Rev. Conception Chair to be given to the minister receiving the highest number of votes, was received by Rev. McAuley, of Lancaster.

Mr. John Shenberger, living near Prospect, York county, nearly opposite Columbia, had two of his children killed on Monday afternoon last, by the explosion of a shell. It was one of the shells fired by the rebel Gen. Early's forces during the engagement at Wrightsville, on the 28th of June, 1863. The shell had been taken to the house as a relic, and it was supposed that all the powder had been taken out of it. The children were playing with it, when by accident it rolled into the fire, and soon exploded with tremendous force, injuring the two children, Caroline and William, aged respectively six and eight years, so that they died the same evening. The affair cast a deep gloom of sorrow and regret over the whole neighborhood.

A Man Divorced for Months Without Knowing It.

A curious petition has been presented to the Legislature by a man named Warren Johnson, of Potter county. He swears that he has recently discovered that his wife procured a divorce last winter without his knowing that she made an application for such divorce. He was first informed that such an act had been passed by seeing it in the published laws. He also says that she deserted him without any cause to his knowledge, and that the court has full jurisdiction in the case. The affidavit is fortified by a document signed by forty-two citizens of Potter county, who say they knew both parties; that he is an honorable, upright mason and indigent husband; and that his wife deserted him without any reasonable cause, and has refused to live with him for the last two or three years. This is probably the first case presented to our notice where it has been sought to repeal an act annulling a marriage contract; and although the man may probably merit sympathy, what must have been his intelligence and shrewdness when he could be divorced for months without knowing it, although his late wife resided in the same county?

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

Conditions Imposed on Tennessee.

The President Opposes the Resolutions.

The Mexican Loan in Congress.

No Increase in National Banking Capital.

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

Illinois Central Railroad Not to be Paid.

Joe Johnston before the Reconstruction Committee.

The Rinderpest Still Increasing.

Case of the Indiana Conspirators.

The Pirate Semmes Not to be Tried.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Report on Reconstruction.

The only important feature of Congress to-day was the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction in the House, on the question of the admission of Tennessee. The committee this morning held a meeting, and reconsidered their action of Saturday, and so amended the preamble and resolutions as to make the conditions of the State as precedent to her admission to representation in Congress. On Saturday it was fully determined that no conditions should be imposed, but to-day some of the members had changed their minds, and the committee determined to require Tennessee to repudiate the rebel debt, to prohibit any payment for emancipated slaves, and to disfranchise for a term of years all of her citizens who have been engaged in rebellion. An attempt to require the State to adopt negro suffrage did not succeed. Such members of the committee as Boutwell, Conkling and Washburne, of Illinois, and Morrill, of Vermont, voted against the rejection, even by reference, it will probably not see the light again.

Increase of National Bank Capital.

The House to-day, by a very large majority, refused even to allow a bill to be introduced which virtually proposed to increase the National Banking Capital, and thus increase the volume of bank note circulation. It is one of the most decided as well as most significant votes of the session on financial matters.

Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

The House passed the Army Appropriation Bill. It is quite a contrast to the bill of last year. The following items were agreed to: For the pay of the army, ten millions seven hundred thousand dollars; for subsistence for regulars and volunteers, three millions of dollars; for quartermaster's department, four millions of dollars; for army transportation, five millions of dollars. Last year it was thirty millions.

A Two Hours' Debate

Took place in the House to-day on an amendment to the army appropriation bill, offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the effect of which is to prohibit the Government from paying the Illinois Central Railroad any of the money now claimed by it for the transportation of troops and munitions of war during the rebellion, and further directing the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings against said corporation for the recovery of all moneys already paid such road for transportation. This is based on the ground that in the act of Congress donating the Illinois Central Road alternate sections of land to aid in its construction, it was expressly stipulated that it should transport all Government troops and munitions of war without charge. Several members regarded the question as one of equity more than law, and declared that the road should be paid, especially as Ex-Secretary Cameron had made a contract with it during the early part of the war. Thad. Stevens opposed the payment of the road, and declared that he was sick of hearing the question agitated every session. He said the law was plain, and the road was not entitled to the money, and the House so decided by adopting Mr. Washburne's amendment by yeas 75, to nays 21. Last year the same amendment was lost in the Senate, after having passed the House.

Personal.

Gen. Joe Johnson arrived in the city this morning, and will appear before the Reconstruction Committee to-morrow. Kenetin Rayner, of North Carolina, is also here on the same mission. This Committee have already taken several thousand pages, which, it is claimed, fully justifies them in not voting for the immediate admission of the Southern States into Congress.

The Rinderpest.

Our Consul at Liverpool, England, in his dispatches to the Department of State, dated February 18th, 1866, says the cattle plague is now its absorbing topic of the people; it fills all the newspapers, and occupies nearly the whole attention of Parliament. Vaccination as a remedy seems to be regarded as a total failure, and no precaution will be effectual in the opinion of those who are versed in the matter, except to stamp it out, which means to kill all the cattle taken with it on its first appearance, and compensate the owners for their losses. There is a bill now before Parliament on the subject, which causes a good deal of discussion. The report for the week ending February 10th shows 11,590 new cases. The number attacked since the commencement of the disease is 18,023, of which 111,190 have died or been killed.

The Supreme Court

Took up the cases to-day of L. P. Milligan, William E. Bowles and Stephen Harvey, *ex parte* as petitioners. These are the cases in which Bowles, Milligan and Harvey were tried before a military commission in Indiana on a charge of conspiracy to release rebel prisoners at Indianapolis, and to seize upon the State government. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. The President commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. Milligan now applies for release on the ground of non-jurisdiction. A distinguished array of counsel has been engaged on both sides, the question at issue being deemed one of great importance, as settling the powers of the military commission. Attorney General Speed, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Stansbury, of Ohio, appear for the United States, and Judge Black, D. D. Field, of New York, Judge McDonald, of Indiana, and Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, appear for the other side.

Semmes Not to be Tried.

It is intimated to-day that the Government has decided not to bring Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate steamer Alabama, to trial, having come to the conclusion that his parole under the surrender of Johnson to Sherman was valid. Should this be the case, he will probably be speedily released.

Callers on the President.

The number of visitors to the President to-day was not so great as is usually the case. Senator Sherman had an interview with the President this morning, and Major General Howard this afternoon.

Southern Congressmen.

It was rumored on the floor of the House today that the President had invited all the Southern Congressmen elect to visit Washington.

Military Board.

Lieutenant General Grant has ordered a board of officers to convene at the St Louis on the 15th instant, to make arrangements for the brevet promotion of officers to the rank of Brigadier and Major General in the regular army. The board consists of the following officers: Major General W. T. Sherman, Major General George G. Meade, Major General Phil. H. Sheridan, Major General George H. Thomas; Brevet Lieut. Colonel L. M. Dayton, A. A. G. Volunteer Service. The recommendations will be of two classes—the first for gallant and meritorious services, and the second for faithful services.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

THE BLAINE AMENDMENT.

It is generally conceded here that the Blaine amendment to the Constitution will be defeated in the Senate. A full Senate contains fifty members, and seventeen votes will kill the amendment, being more than one third. The eleven Democratic Senators will unquestionably vote against it, as will also, it is alleged, the following named Senators: Messrs. Sumner, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Connecticut; Morgan, of New York; Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Willey and Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Henderson, of Missouri, and Stewart, of Nevada, making nineteen in all. The remaining thirty-one Senators, there is good reason to believe, will all vote for the amendment.

REPORTS ON TENNESSEE.

The report and joint resolution, in relation to the admission of Tennessee, from the Committee on Reconstruction, have been accompanied by various papers, including a memorial of Representatives elect Cooper, Leftwich, Stokes, and Maynard, of that State, and addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, in which they say that the Government of Tennessee is republican in form as well as in spirit, and ask that the same be recognized and properly guaranteed as the true State of Tennessee, entitled to such immunities, franchises and prerogatives as the State enjoyed by the act of Congress of 1796, until her relations were disturbed by the treason of a portion of her citizens. They set forth the reasons for this practice. The report gives the testimony of Brevet Brig. Gen. Fisk, in which he says, that leaving out the eastern portion of the State, he should think it was largely opposed to the general Government; that there is no very good feeling toward the Government, and little good feeling existing in East Tennessee. Public sentiment in the latter is in the main loyal. He considers West Tennessee as disloyal as Mississippi. East Tennessee is the only portion of the State from which the troops can be withdrawn with safety. Major General George L. Thomas testified that he has studied the condition of Tennessee carefully, and it is his opinion that if protected and encouraged by a small Union force, the loyal sentiment would gain complete ascendancy in a year or two. He does not think it would be safe at this time to remove the troops or withdraw martial law, or restore the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the full writ. East Tennessee is perfectly safe, because the Union element preponderates, and while Tennessee is disturbed by personal enmities and hatred, much more than by disloyalty of persons against the United States. The Union element in West Tennessee are in a minority, but Union sentiment is gradually approaching a good loyal standard, and he thinks the future will be improving.

General Fisk testifies that he has half a million of freedmen under his charge. The great mass are in good condition and improve, and need the protection of the Government as much on account of the opposition manifested against them as in justice to the negro. Those who evince that hostility to them or persons as they should be entirely driven from the States, and opposed the education of the negro and his justice before the law. All the Generals in Tennessee whom are able bodied procure employment. The military commission, and the writ of habeas corpus be at present restored. As to loyalty the majority of the people in Tennessee are opposed to the Government. If every man should vote he is pleased, this fact would be manifested.

Col. Wm. Spence testifies that the poorer classes in Tennessee were loyal, if proper efforts were made to produce it. He believes that loyal sentiment is much greater in West than in Middle Tennessee, and that the admission of Tennessee and reception of her Senators and Representatives on the same footing as other States would have a good effect, as this would set the whole machinery in motion, and the people would become better satisfied.

United States Senator elect D. Patterson testified that the sentiment of East Tennessee is overwhelmingly loyal. There are very few rebels there, and there was nothing to fear from rebel influence. He thinks whether there are more than three counties in Eastern Tennessee where public candidates for office would present themselves. The trouble is in Middle and West Tennessee. He thinks there is more disloyalty in West than in Middle Tennessee. He was an interested party as to representation, being a Senator elect, but he thought it would be advantageous to the loyal sentiment of Tennessee. Were she admitted to representation, he feels confident of the return of a loyal delegation to Congress, and that peace, and everybody there in the country would be satisfied.

Joseph Hamilton, Esq., of Memphis, testifies that he has resided in Memphis since 1849. Previous to the rebellion he was a Union man, and was driven from the city by the rebels. He returned to Memphis in June, 1865, and found the city filled with freedmen, and in a very destitute condition. He has been engaged in looking after their interests, and has had charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. He has found the freedmen very anxious to learn, and they are improving in every respect. They are very much attached to the Government, and have a strong desire to be educated. They are industrious, and are doing well. He has found the white people generally disloyal. He has found no Union men among the rebels, and but few among the citizens. He has found the freedmen very much attached to the Government, and they are very much afraid that the rebels will get back into power. He has found the freedmen very much attached to the Government, and they are very much afraid that the rebels will get back into power. He has found the freedmen very much attached to the Government, and they are very much afraid that the rebels will get back into power.

The Fenian Excitement in New York.

Great Activity among the O'Mahony Men —Archbishop McCloskey's Protest—Address of Gen. Sweeny.

The Fenian excitement in New York is at fever heat, and the Irish question the theme of general conversation in railway cars, in hotels, on the ferryboats and in private circles in all parts of the city. Union square, in which the O'Mahony faction have their headquarters, is the scene of great activity, and the feeling is general that there is some substance in the Fenian movement. It it reported that John Mitchell, the Irish envoy to France, has achieved a good work, and has created a friendly spirit towards Ireland even in high places. Letters were received at Union Square from Circles in all quarters, containing "material aid" and words of encouragement. General B. F. Mullen, Secretary of Military and Naval Affairs of the Irish Republic, is reported to have been busily employed for some days in examining candidates for commissions, and discussing plans of operation in connection with the military board. Irish bonds sold rapidly Saturday, and were taken not only by Irishmen but by Americans generally. Meetings were held in Jones's wood, and the leaders are kept busily employed in organizing and addressing meetings. The demonstration at Jones's Wood, of which mention was made in the telegraphic dispatches yesterday, was protested against by Archbishop McCloskey, in the following circular addressed to the pastors of the city churches:

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, March 3, 1866.

REVEREND DEAR SIR—I learn with much pain and regret that it is proposed by some of the leaders of the Fenian movement to hold a mass meeting to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, in Jones's Wood. As most of those, unfortunately, who are connected with this movement profess themselves Catholics, I feel it my duty to exhort your people to take no part in what must be regarded as an open profanation of the Lord's day, an act of public scandal to religion and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent. Such an act can hardly fail to provoke the anger of God no less than the sorrow and indignation of all sincere Christians.

Very sincerely yours, in faith,
JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

While the O'Mahony party are very active, the Roberts party are not idle. Gen. Sweeny has issued an address to the Fenian Brotherhood of America, invoking "prompt, energetic and united action," for which latter there does not seem to be any probability, so long as O'Mahony wants to go to Ireland and the Roberts party want to take their base on British soil. He says:

Now is our time to strike, while the British army is scattered at home and Provinces, through the inclement winter season, offers us an opportunity to deal a fooling on British soil, to representation in Congress, and to resume complete self-government. Let the United States, through the said States, by their Legislatures, shall formally, by act of Congress, declare, that all persons, namely: That all laws, statutes, ordinances, rules and usages, which shall be in force in, or held in the said States, whereby or wherein equality of civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of the said States on account of color, race or descent, or a previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, shall have the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the protection of persons and property, and be subject to the same punishments and penalties, and no more other. Third—That the right of suffrage of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for Representatives in Congress, and for all members of the State Legislature, shall be granted by the said States to all persons, without distinction of race, color or descent, being citizens of the United States, who have been duly enrolled and mustered into service in the militia of the said States, and who shall pay a tax on real or personal property, and all males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who in the said States possess the qualifications required by the existing laws of the said States, and are citizens of the United States. Fourth—That no person shall be disqualified by the said States or United States, for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further Resolved*, That the provisions of this joint resolution shall take effect as soon as either of the said States for and by its Legislature shall have ratified the same, and when the people of said State for the fundamental conditions herein prescribed, which ratification shall be in said act declared for ever irrepealable.

Mr. CONNESS asked that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from public warehouses, and moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of which was pending.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the morning hour was about to expire, and he would feel it his duty to call up the constitutional amendment on the subject of representation. If the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Saulsbury] had the floor, he would not interfere, but if not he would speak until to-morrow, and if any other Senator wished to speak on the subject, he hoped he would have the floor.

Mr. POMEROY said there were other Senators who desired to speak on the subject.

Mr. CONNESS hoped the Internal Revenue bill would not be taken up for a short time, until the bill he had under consideration was disposed of.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had no objections, provided there would be no lengthy debate.

Mr. CONNESS said he was not willing to debate the bill which he desired to call up, unless the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Sprague] wished to debate it. He hoped it would be brought to a vote.

Mr. HOWARD said he considered it his duty to fight this measure step by step, and object to its consideration upon every occasion. He would take occasion to express his disapprobation of it as often as it was presented to the Senate. He would be found in his seat to vote to him every day. He did not mean that these things should be forced upon him, and that all the time that he had ideas to express, at all times when this bill was up, whether it was the morning hour or not, he would take such an attempt would not be made to press it to a vote in the five minutes remaining of the morning hour.

Mr. CONNESS said it was not fair that the Senator from Michigan should have the floor and speak much time in discussing this bill, should try to prevent the Senate from coming to a vote. He was astonished at the position taken by him. He, Mr. Sprague, ought not to be concerned in his absence, in consequence of his health in opposing it in several speeches. He hoped a vote would now be taken.

The morning hour expired, and the President *pro tem.* said the special order, which was the proposition to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation, was before the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS asked the postponement of the special order, in order that the bill to extend the bill to extend time for the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected, as he was sure it would lead to a debate.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution was taken up.

Mr. POMEROY took the floor and debated at much length the question, in favor of the influence upon American institutions. He took ground in favor of universal suffrage, secured by constitutional amendment. If we could not in the late war, said Mr. Pomeroy, we are entitled to the rights of conquerors. We are entitled to the security for the future. We ought not to hesitate about the affair. It ought to be full and ample. If suffrage in the rebel States was now placed in the hands where it was before the war, what reason have we for believing but that the loyal men of the land, black and white, would be overwhelmed? Instead of the loyal men being enfranchised, all loyal men enfranchised? Then, while the army will have won the victory over the rebellion, Congress appears in the place of the army. Would the fear of the loyal blacks voting for slavery and democracy. It was bad enough to count three-fifths of the slaves, but to count the whole, nor now while denying them the right to vote would be wrong. He hesitated about giving his assent to the pending measure, which was to make provision that in a contingency which might arise, the rebel States should be taxed but disfranchised.

In conclusion Mr. POMEROY said he thought perhaps the pending measure would receive the sanction of as many States as any other proposition that could be presented. But suppose it was not adopted by the requisite number to make it a part of the Constitution, would there be nothing left for Congress to do under the premises? He certainly thought Congress had the right, under the second clause of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, to disfranchise the blacks. It would be nothing more than appropriate legislation, and there was no other lodge than Congress as to what appropriate legislation was.

The further consideration of the pending proposition was, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, postponed until one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution to pay Miss Clara Barton $3,000 for expenses incurred in searching for missing soldiers and as officer of the said States for and by its Legislature with the Congress of the United States, and the said State for the fundamental conditions herein prescribed, which ratification shall be in said act declared for ever irrepealable.

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In conclusion Mr. POMEROY said he thought perhaps the pending measure would receive the sanction of as many States as any other proposition that could be presented. But suppose it was not adopted by the requisite number to make it a part of the Constitution, would there be nothing left for Congress to do under the premises? He certainly thought Congress had the right, under the second clause of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, to disfranchise the blacks. It would be nothing more than appropriate legislation, and there was no other lodge than Congress as to what appropriate legislation was.

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Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution to pay Miss Clara Barton $3,000 for expenses incurred in searching for missing soldiers and as officer of the said States for and by its Legislature with the Congress of the United States, and the said State for the fundamental conditions herein prescribed, which ratification shall be in said act declared for ever irrepealable.

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The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and manufacturing results, improvements and improvements of every description, cleanly and briefly described, are solicited. In urging attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be free as possible as pompous.

Letters concerning the business department of the Company or printing office should be addressed to the "Business Manager." Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

A VETO NEEDED.

There is at least one bill before Governor CURTIN which we hope he will never sign. It is entitled "An Act to authorize the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to construct branches from their main line;" and provides:

SEC. 1. That said road is hereby "authorized to survey, locate and construct one or more branches of railroad, extending from any point or points on the main line of their road to any point or points in any county through or in which the said main line passes, or in any adjoining county."

SEC. 2. And may borrow any amount less than $30,000 per mile in aid of the contruction of said branches, paying not ever eight per cent. interest, and issuing mortgage bonds therefor.

SEC. 3. "That, before commencing the construction of said branch roads under the provisions of this act, the said Company shall cause a map of the location thereof, indicating the length of the line and the width of the road-bed, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, and *upon the filing of the said map the said Company shall have a valid title to the location therein indicated*, providing the construction of the road shall be commenced within two years thereafter and be completed within five years."

If the veto prerogative was intended ever to be used, we believe it was to kill stone dead, and at sight, bills like the above. We do not assume to instruct his Excellency, but we can see the monstrous character of this bill, and so can everybody else, not excepting its supporters. There are no three counties in the State where roads will be so needed as in the counties named, because there are no other three so promising in mineral wealth; and yet all three of them are foreclosed to the monopoly owning this bill. All it has to do to rule everybody else out is to make a map. It is an outrage in intent, deliberately perpetrated in the Legislature, and the prompt interposition of the Executive is demanded by every consideration relating to the public good.

Will some one send us information of the way members and Senators voted on this bill? We presume they would not object to be looked at by their constituents and the people of the State.

MARTIAL LAW.

There is a prejudice against martial law, of the same kind that there is against prisons and criminal courts. It is an absurd prejudice in both cases, since the means of enforcing law and of punishing the perpetrators of crime are essential in all Governments. Military power is as legitimate a means of government as civil force is. The soldier is as proper an agent of Government as the sheriff, when the circumstances require it. But military force is not required, where civil authorities are respected and obeyed. But where forcible opposition to the laws is demonstrated, and especially when it presents itself in an organized military form, the employment of a similar force for the maintenance of law and order, is not only admissible, but is absolutely necessary. That the existence of military rule over a section of country is an inconvenience and discredit to that section, is undoubtedly true. That it should occasion complaint is perfectly natural. It is a standing reflection on the conduct of the people, to a greater or less extent. It is a testimony against their resistance to the administration of civil law, and is constructively a punishment of it, although really but a support to civil authority, and a prevention of crimes contemplated by evil-minded persons.

But, although this is natural, it is just as ridiculous for those who have by their violence required military force for their control, to whine and complain, as it is for burglars and thieves to raise their voices against criminal courts and punishments. An Alabama paper says that nothing is now wanting in that State for the *restoration of law and order*, but the removal of United States bayonets. This is as silly and absurd a statement as was ever made. The stern yet correct logic of Government would be better met by the declaration that, nothing is now wanting to the removal of United States bayonets, but the restoration of law and order. Martial law ruled there because civil law and peaceful order were trodden under foot by an armed foe. On satisfactory evidence being given of a return to duty that will be final and thorough, that civil law will, of course, as adequate to all purposes, resume its sway. But it is a poor and pitiful attitude for the people to assume when they cry out, take away the bayonets and we will behave ourselves aright. The dignified and just response to this clamor is, show yourselves obedient to law and order, and bayonets will never hurt you. If there was nothing else in favor of maintaining a military force in portions of the Southern States, the indecent clamor and hurry there to have it removed, would be a sufficient reason for its somewhat longer continuance. But there is much besides this. The Freedmen's Bureau, the cries of Unionists and refugees, the testimony of travelers and the announcements of the press, abundantly show that that portion of the country is so demoralized that the administration of law and justice could not be conducted without this direct aid from the general Government. We hope it will be better ere long, and then, but not before, we should be glad to see martial law suspended, and troops left at the call of the civil authorities. After a time, if this experiment worked well, and civil authority was able to dispense with this support, the military force might be safely withdrawn from the towns and villages in the South, as in the North. But it is only a hypocrite, or a childish outcry that we hear from the South, as yet, for the removal of the bayonets. The peace and order and safety of those unhappy sections of our country are in much better keeping within the reach of those governed bayonets, than they would be under the rule of wild and inflamed passion. Military force is kept in the South, not through fear of any damage to the North or even to the Government, but for the benefit of that region itself, and of all classes and races in it. The most kind and paternal measure of Government is to maintain it. The most severe and destructive would be, to withdraw it immediately. Good conduct on the part of Southern people, and this alone, embracing all classes and races, is the only thing that can make the removal of martial law speedy and safe.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

Captain HUTTON, Agent of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association, will be at the Saint Clair Hotel for a few days, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock of the Association, of which R. INGERSOLL is Chairman. This Association has been incorporated by Legislative act, for the purpose of securing, forever, the principal points upon the great battle-field of the war, in the exact condition in which they were left in July, 1863. The Association pay $10,000 for 150 acres, which secures all the historic points, the place where REYNOLDS fell, whose Corps are erecting a monument to his memory on the spot at a cost of $6,000, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, Granite Spur and Round Top, with the entrenchments thrown up just on the eve of the great conflict which was the turning point in the history of the rebellion. The field, with its redoubts, wonderful stone defenses, timber breastworks, its forest heights, with the trees torn by shell and countless bullets, and its long lines of rifle-pits and earthwork defenses, have all been preserved intact, and will be so preserved as to be a monument forever of this great American Battle-field. This is the object of the formation of the Association. There are no salaried officers in it. The grounds were purchased from the original owners at the exact price to be paid for them by the Association, and the price to be paid must be unqualified approval of a committee of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, appointed for the purpose of visiting the field. Two of the Directors of the Association are citizens of Pittsburgh, viz: D. A. STEWART and WM. M. HERSH. The subscription is placed at ten dollars, for which sum each subscriber will receive a large, handsomely engraved certificate of membership, *and become part owner of the glorious battle field of Gettysburg.*

Pittsburgh, that had so many representatives on that battle-field, and so many whose blood made red the ground, and whose ashes lie mingled with the dust of it—Pittsburgh, that so liberally, all through the war, responded to every appeal, will, we trust, now contribute liberally to this noble and patriotic enterprise.

A MOONLESS MONTH.—The paragraph going the rounds of the papers concerning certain eccentricities of the moon, contains but little truth, but a great deal of error. Says the Boston *Traveller*: "It is true that there was not a Full Moon in February, 1866, in the United States, or at any place east of longitude 178 degrees, reckoning according to *civil* time, as the exact time of apposition at Greenwich was February 28th, 23 sec. 52.3 min., or in the forenoon of March 1, but it is evident that this is not of very rare occurrence. On the contrary, as the average length of February is 28½ days, and of a lunation of 29½ days, it must happen at average intervals of about twenty-three years. The interval will, of course, be very unequal as the length of a lunation varies about 12, and of February 24 hours, so that this wonderful phenomenon, the like of which had never previously taken place "*since the creation of the world,*" actually happened in this country in February, 1847, only nineteen years ago!"

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.

There is scarcely any monopoly in this country, at the present time, equal to the Telegraph. A few weeks ago there were in the United States two principal lines, and from the consequent competition in business, in dispatch, and in prices, the public derived some benefit. These lines are now consolidated, and henceforth business will be transacted to suit the Company, which has no competition. It is now proposed, to remedy this evil, that the Government shall enter the field with the view of building and working electric telegraphs as part of the postal system of the country—not to make money by it, but to accommodate the people by lowering the cost, and enabling the public at large to enjoy the benefits in obtaining news and transacting business. The following resolution was reported to the United States Senate on Friday last, through Mr. DIXON, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby requested to lay before his Senate such information as he may have in his possession or may be able to collect in regard to the feasibility and usefulness of establishing, in connection with the Postoffice Department, telegraph lines along such of the principal mail routes as may be deemed advisable for use by the Government, to be open for public use at minimum rates of charge, accompanied by such explanations and considerations as would contribute to the efficiency of such an establishment of the postoffice system to telegraphic purposes, and such statistics and facilities, predicated on cost of construction and capacity of transmission, as will best illustrate its practicability.

Senator B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, advocated the adoption of such a system, and contended that it could be predicated upon the postoffice principle, have a uniform rate throughout the country, and a single price for all distances; the short equalizing the long, the surplus of highly profitable lines enabling the extension of lines until all parts of the country are brought into telegraphic circuit; that the business would be enlarged by cheapening the price, that extortion would be prevented, and the plans of monopolists frustrated. All the important news would be given to the press of the whole country, and the Government would be saved the present cost of telegraphing for the departments.

In 1860, it is estimated, there were 3,000 miles of telegraph in the loyal States and 20,000 in the seceded States. The cost of this is estimated at $62 80 per mile, amounting to $1,884,000. Add to this the Pacific line, 2,000 miles long, costing $300,000; and we have for the whole cost about $2,000,000. This has been expanded into what is represented as a fifty million capital stock, on which enormous dividends are paid. Two thousand words per hour can be transmitted by an expert operator As high as twenty-eight hundred words partly abbreviated, and twenty-five hundred printed in full, have been transmitted in an hour by Mr. BARRETT, a Boston operator. Mr. BROWN makes the following estimate of telegraphic capacity:

"The capacity of a line such as that from Washington City to New York, with six wires and working only half the time, or twelve hours, at an average speed of two thousand words, may be put at sixty words for a cent, or six words for three cents, the cost of a postage stamp. The average of business letters, however, will not exceed sixty words, so that from this simple calculation it will appear that the telegraphic charges on ordinary commercial correspondence may be made as inexpensive as the present postal rates. In other words, the postoffice on wire will be cheaper than the postoffice on land."

The patents which cover the principal instruments will expire in 1868, and it is maintained that the Postoffice Department, to keep up with the spirit of the age, must avail itself of the telegraphic system, the processes of which were so much developed during the war. The subject is one of great interest, and we hope the Postmaster General will avail himself of the opportunity presented by the resolution of giving us all the light he has upon the subject.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Political affairs at the Capital are getting no worse, if not very fast, yet, with an encouraging degree of rapidity. In fact, the health of the political centre appears to be in the way of improvement. Exercise and country air have had some good effect. Healthful influences from the people have flowed in upon the public servants, and the salutary effects are seen in a gentler, wiser tone of mind among them. This finely illustrates the beauty and safety of our free, popular system. The really effective currents of thought that keep the great machine of Government in steady motion, and that in the right direction, are not those which gush out in Washington and meander through the country, but those which spring up in the great, earnest mind of the people and converge upon the Capital. This was strikingly manifest all through the recent civil commotion that convulsed our country. The Government measures that were conformed most closely to the great, intelligent and decided popular purpose to maintain the Union, were those which were most wise and most successful, and the wisdom of the Administration was most conspicuous when endeavoring to adapt the measures to the popular judgment, rather than to control, change or contravene it.

It is not too much to say, that the late effervescence at the Capital, although felt throughout the country, and agitating many persons in a wonderful manner, has had less influence on the mind of the nation than it had on the representatives of the nation in the Capital. Individuals there, and individuals elsewhere, may be subjected to new repulsions and new attractions, but the people of the country are not to be disturbed by alarm nor anger so as to rush into dangers which it is just as easy and more advantageous to avoid. Nor is the great party that has brought the Union through its perils to be broken and disintegrated and buried under the ruins of our glorious structure that it has saved. And this attitude of intelligent independence has, as we have said, its influence at the Capital. To this we attribute the more promising condition of affairs there. Wherever harmony in the counsels will bring matters back to a healthy state, and the great work will, we trust, go steadily and safely forward.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

Under this title the New York *Commercial* has a long article which concludes as follows: "The immense importation of foreign merchandise must constitute an important item in determining the course of the market. The imports at New York for the last quarter of 1865 amounted to $73,108,210, against $25,621,749 for the corresponding period of 1864. To this must be added $41,986,373 for imports, from the close of last year to the beginning of last week, making an aggregate supply, at this port of $119,054,583 of goods chiefly for the Spring trade. Adding duty, exchange and costs of importation, this importation represents an aggregate value in currency, of about $265,000,000. It is too much to hope that this immense amount of merchandise will be taken, in the present demoralized condition of the markets, otherwise than at prices which will entail heavy losses upon importers, and reduce the value of competing domestic products."

THROUGHOUT Southern Illinois, the finer and more delicate varieties of fruit have suffered severely, and in many localities been destroyed. This complaint is quite general in the fruit bearing regions of the country. It is thought that the apple crop is the least injured.

HUNTING EQUIPMENTS GOING TO THE SOUTH.

During the month of February last there were shipped to the States of South and North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia, Louisiana and Tennessee, the following articles from the port of New York: 28,375 pounds of powder, 168,707 pounds of shot, 1,886,000 caps, 416,900 cartridges and 4,162 guns and pistols. The whole amount of articles shipped from New York since September 26th, 1865, were of sporting powder, 454,213 pounds; blasting powder, 8,675 pounds; shot, 2,796,669 pounds; percussion caps, 4,644,256; and of guns and pistols, 24,234.

TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

The basis on which the Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies have consolidated, is as follows:

That the Western Union Company should take a perpetual lease of the United States lines and operate the same, for which they should pay a certain proportion of the net earnings to the stockholders of the latter—the stockholders of the United States line to be allowed to convert their stock into that of the Western Union upon terms agreed upon.

When the Western Union Company were obtaining subscriptions to their stock, it was alleged that the absorption game would be played, but it was denied. It has been, nevertheless, and the public is at the mercy of a huge monopoly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—A close Republican canvass of New Hampshire gives that party a majority of 3,340. The canvass by the Republicans in late years, have foretold the result with remarkable closeness, and we presume the result this year will be the same as usual.

GEN. GEARY has written a letter, in which he declares that he voted for Mr. LINCOLN in 1864, and that he has never, directly or indirectly, asked a nomination from the Democratic party.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

This gentleman has written Another letter, and this time on the immediate political situation, in support (with moderation) of the President. The following extract contains the gist of a letter published in the Richmond *Republic* of Saturday last:

"I am not one of those who entertain the opinion that Mr. Johnson has intended, or means now, to make any concessions to the Copperheads of the North, or the *Copperitals* of the South. To the credit of human nature, be it said, that our history has furnished not even one instance of such revolting turpitude and depravity as would be exhibited by his tergiversation at such a time as this, and under such circumstances as now exist.

"His veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill may have been honest and conscientious. Even if he intended it as a rebuke to the extreme men of the North, I do not see that it should lead to the apprehension that he intended thereby to affiliate with the extreme men of the South, who are even more disloyal and defiant than the radicals of the North. I do not see, unless I repudiate the teachings of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, that it is at all to be inferred that I intend to affiliate with Jeff. Davis and his party, or even to condemn and repudiate Davis and Company, that I intend to indorse Garrison and Phillips.

"Thank God the principles still left us (since the Confederacy was smashed up) to *steer between both*. Extremes and fanaticism, as I do, to *the honesty of purpose and patriotism* of the President, I think the few crumbs of comfort picked up from the snarling of the cloth from the President's table, were nothing liable to be eagerly grasped as drowning men cling to straws, will yet turn to ashes on their lips."

Bounty Question in Penn Township.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My attention has just been called to a communication in your paper, signed "J. W.," in regard to a bill now before the Legislature, exempting certain persons from the payment of bounty tax. Said bill was got up at the instance of the "citizen" who had four sons in the army, and whose horse was levied on by the collector for, not only his bounty tax, but for his school tax as well, because he refused to pay either.

"J. W." calls Penn township a place "more noted for loyalty than generosity." Now, I think I can show that the two go hand in hand in our township. Penn township furnished as many volunteers as any township in the county, in proportion to the number of its taxables. And we can show that no township in the county contributed more liberally in proportion to its means, to the Sanitary Commission, and for ameliorating the hardships of those who went forth to fight our battles to maintain the Union. Every contribution, no matter how small, was thankfully received, with a word of generosity because we will not excuse "Citizen" from the payment of his bounty taxes. Now, we out here in Penn, do not, by any means, consider "Citizen" to be an object of charity, though he certainly is an object of pity, as public sentiment is decidedly against him. Only a few weeks before his horse was levied on for his bounty and school taxes, he purchased about thirty acres of land adjoining one of his farms, for some two thousand dollars, and is much more able to pay his taxes than hundreds of others in the township who never thought of asking for special legislation to exempt them. "Citizen" never contributed a dollar voluntarily to ward paying local bounty to recruits; but, at one of the drafts, under a call of the President for men, when the people were exerting themselves to the utmost to fill their quota, a son of "Citizen," with commendable patriotism, concluded to volunteer. His father took him over to Birmingham, where they were paying some twenty-five dollars *higher* bounty than we were paying in Penn, and had him enlisted and credited there; so, of course, Penn did not get the credit of him. It will be seen that "Citizen" is very ready to *take* bounty, but on measures necessary to *pay* bounty. If the father were imbued with the spirit of patriotism his sons are, none of these communications in regard to the bill in question would have been written.

"J. W." speaks about "selfishness," "popular injustice," "popular tyranny," "voice of the devil," &c., and seems to think selfishness the governing motive of those who ask to have Penn exempted from the operation of the bill in question. (We have no objection whatever to the passage of the bill for the rest of the county.) Now let us examine this a little. A bounty tax law is on our statute books. A large majority of the people of Penn did, by their votes, at the meetings held for the purpose, instruct the School directors to levy a bounty tax. "Citizen," a man of means, and who lately held a profitable county office for three years, refuses to pay either bounty or school tax, and asks for special legislation to exempt him. The legislation he asks for would exempt some six or seven others in the township, two of whom heavy tax payers—signed a petition to strike out Penn, (and one or two others will do so if they have an opportunity,) refusing to avail themselves of the act, declaring that they will stand by their fellow-citizens and help pay the debt incurred. This puts the saddle (selfishness) on the other horse.

If there are any widows or indigent persons in the township, who would be exempt under the proposed act, the citizens of the township pledge themselves on their honor to raise, by voluntary contribution, what will pay the taxes of such persons.

"J. W." is mistaken as to the person who did the "bruising" at the sale of "Citizen's" horse, being a school director. He is not a school director, but he has a cousin who is, whose name is James, and not John. The present Board of Directors are a peaceable set of men, and are by no means pugnacious. O. P. Q.

Old Books.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If the public has been interested in the notices of "old books" recently published in your paper, will you allow me to add a few more to the list?

The oldest book in my possession is Quintilian, printed by the famous Aldus, at Venice, Mense Augusto, 1514. It contains 230 folia, or leaves, and has the device of the Aldine House, an anchor and a dolphin, on the first and last page, just as the books are sold.

The next in order is a quarto copy of Virgil. This is a fine specimen of old printing, and has illuminated capitals, with queer faces looking through the openings of the letters, and an exuberance, characteristic of the age, in the ornaments. It was published at Lutetia, (Paris,) Anno ab redemptione humana, 1515. For the information of those who have regretted the incompleteness of the Æneid, I may state that it contains a *thirteenth* book.

As a companion to this comes a folio copy of the excellent philosopher Seneca, from whom the poet Young borrowed some of the most striking passages of his Night Thoughts. On its elaborate title page is found the legend, "Verg. Tul. Flac. Lucas. Demosth. Homi." It was printed at Basle, in Germany—begun in the month of July, and finished in the month of August, 1515. As it contains 643 pages, besides the Index Locorum, it may be considered a specimen of rapid printing for that age. It is a favorite with the book-worms, as is testified by the multitude of small round holes in the leaves which pass even through the cover made of boards and hog-skin.

Next may be mentioned a Latin version of the old Incredible Greek stories of Poleophatus, printed in 1517.

Although some years later, yet not without interest, is a copy of the well known work "Laus Stultitiæ, or The Praise of Folly," by Erasmus; in which he displays, in a very amusing manner, his great learning. It was published at Basle, in 1551, and is in its original, ornamented hog skin binding, as is proved by an uncut leaf, that delight of old book collectors.

This suggests a very curious book, "Cato's Distichs," which consists in the original less than four hundred lines, but which is made into a large duodecimo by the learning of its editor. It is a polyglot of six languages, Latin, Greek, English, German, Dutch, and French, with illustrative excerpts from classical and other authors, Its first leaf is a printed page, bound in with it, which states that it was presented to a promising youth "*Ingenium bonagne spei puerum*," who stood second in the school of Erasmus, Examine Hyberno, 1766, just one hundred years ago. This testimonial is signed by the Trustees and the Rector of the school. The book is in its original prize vellum binding, and contains the book plate of the Duke of Sussex.

A good specimen of early English printing is a black letter Chaucer, the second edition of his collected works, "Imprinted at London by John Kyngston, for John Wight, dwellyng in Foule's churchyarde, Anno 1561." It contains Chaucer's "Wall of English Undefiled," unimproved by modern spelling, and is to be read by sound rather than by sight. Its binding is very ragged, and it is what Charles Lamb would call "one of my shivering folios."

For bibliographical criticism a good opportunity is afforded by a collection in the possession of the writer, of nearly two hundred different editions of one of the Latin classics. It comes down through the centuries, and from every nation making any pretensions to polite learning, and it presents a great variety in all the particulars of book making, tempting me to a longer article than you will be willing to allow me room for. Will not some one who has money, amuse himself by making a *complete* collection of one of the Latin authors, (mem. for example, and present it to the library of Washington and Jefferson College? C. M. D.

CANONSBURG, Pa., March 3, 1866.

PERSONAL.

—At the Alcazar Theatre, in Rio Janeiro, says the correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, "I saw one Russian officer bring in at separate times during the evening, all the flowers that he could carry, and shower them upon an actress; the next day he sent presents to the amount of two thousand dollars. This gentleman, when his floral offerings had given out, and no more was to be obtained, finished his gifts by scaling his cap at her. This was the signal for a scene of commotion, and instantly hats of beaver, silk and felt were showered upon the stage, and rings, gloves handkerchiefs, canes and umbrellas. Fortunately, however, no one was hit by the din was terrific. One man in the gallery, in his excitement, seized a large glass globe from the chandelier and hurled it toward the stage, but missed his mark and shattered it upon your correspondent's shoulder. At this point he thought it time to leave, which he did, and, with the fear of glass globes and a lame arm for monitors, has not patronized the Alcazar since."

—The London *Spectator* says that the behavior of the House of Commons when summoned to hear the recent speech of the Queen, was even more indecorous than usual. When the rush began the members sat as first stood on Speaker's robe, bringing him up with the sharp jerk which women are accustomed to avoid by throwing themselves back, but which Mr. Denison did not know how to meet, and then pitched him forward on his stomach on the bar of the Lords. Mr. Gladstone was obliged to retreat out of the *melee*, and members with broad shoulders were glad of them as if they had been pushing through a street crowd.

—There seems to be a pretty prospect for a fight among the chivalry. W. J. Florence, the actor, was charged with having said, some months ago in St. Louis, that "there is no such thing as a Southern gentleman." This statement appears to have been given to Colonel A. G. De La Fontaine, of the Charleston *News*, who added that Ben De Bar had horsewhipped Florence for saying it. When Florence appeared at Memphis theatre the last week to play, he found the audience had been strongly stirred up against him by the *Avalanche*, which had given currency to the story. Florence disclaimed that the radicals of the North. I do not see that if I repudiate the teachings of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, that it is at all to be inferred that I intend to affiliate with Jeff. Davis and his party, or even to condemn and repudiate Davis and Company, that I intend to indorse Garrison and Phillips.

"Thank God the principles still left us (since the Confederacy was smashed up) to *steer between both*. Extremes and fanaticism, as I do, to *the honesty of purpose and patriotism* of the President, I think the few crumbs of comfort picked up from the snarling of the cloth from the President's table, were nothing liable to be eagerly grasped as drowning men cling to straws, will yet turn to ashes on their lips."

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—Among M. Alexandre Dumas's many talents, it appears that cooking may be included; in proof of which he recently gave a dinner, cooked wholly by himself, at his new apartment, Boulevard Malesherbes, to a party of twelve, among whom were Mr. Milner Gibson and his wife. The *cuisine* is reported to have been worthy of Soyer, or even Brillat Savarin himself in his very best days.

—The Pesth correspondent of the London *Daily News* says the Empress of Austria has introduced the fashion of having a diamond, representing a dew drop, fix'd to the cheek. At the Pesth opera, the other evening, her Majesty had in her hand a boquet of white camelias, and on each, in the centre, was a large diamond.

—The Empress Eugenie has made another sensation in the fashionable world. A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* writes: "A terrible rumor was circulated yesterday in the saloons. Crinoline is in danger. Neither the Empress nor her ladies of honor wore it at the dinner on Monday at the Tuileries. You here see the consequences of the reform at the court which, if it be continued, will completely destroy unhappy crinoline."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It was said at Detroit last summer that it costs the Illinois farmer, on an average, three bushels of corn to carry the fourth to New York; and that it costs one-half the fourth wheat of all the lake States to convey the other half to the markets of the world.

The sales of shoes in Lynn during the month of January last amounted in the aggregate to about one million dollars. The business now is not so good, however, and it is thought that the sales for the month of February will not amount to more than half of that sum.

The new Penal Code of Alabama makes no distinction on account of color, only marriages between white persons and negroes are prohibited. It forbids whipping and branding as a punishment for crime, but provides that convicts may be put to work upon the roads, or hired out to corporations or individuals.

A letter from Savannah says that they have an overstock of goods of all kinds, and will require but very few additional this spring, and the same state of affairs, it is said, exists all over the South. Many articles are lower there than at the North. Good butter can be obtained for forty cents. Here it retails for fifty and upwards.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Peace Proclamation is said to be ready, and may be shortly looked for to make its appearance. The President, in this document, declares the war as successfully closed, peace restored to the country, and the Southern States entitled to representation in the councils of the nation.

A rumor is on the wing, to the effect that Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, will be the successor of Mr. Harlan, in the Interior Department.

However much the President may desire to carry out his policy, and to secure the admission of the Tennessee delegation, he is not and will not exercise his official patronage to secure what he has so near his heart. Forney is still permitted to publish Government advertisements, although he has so unstintingly abused the President that a leading radical Senator thought proper to check him. Postmasters are appointed on the recommendations of Thad. Stevens and his friends. Commissions in the army are given to the committees of the most ultra denouncers of the Administration.

Mr. Thad. Stevens joocosely declared that the portrait on the five cent notes was not that of Mr. Clarke, but that of a member of the House, to which Thayer retorted:

Whatever difference may exist between my colleague and myself in regard to the ownership of the likeness referred to, I think he will agree with me that the real proprietor, whoever he may be, might maintain an action at law for a libel against the engraver, and be sure of a verdict in his favor upon putting the note in evidence.

Later in the debate, while discussing an appropriation for Utah, Mr. Thad. Stevens took occasion to remark: "I have nothing to say in favor of the great principle of Brigham Young—I am too old for that." Mr. Windom, in replying, said:

In speaking on this subject, I have no prejudice against Brigham Young, any more than my venerable friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), who, when he speaks of being too old, should remember that Lord Palmerston was indicted at the age of eighty. I do not know that the principles of Brigham Young have anything to do with this question. I am speaking of his practices.

Local Charges on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Discriminations in the Tariff of Rates.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* publishes in that paper the second section of the act for the commutation of the tonnage duties, and its interpretation and application by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as follows:

Section 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no railroad, canal and slack-water navigation companies incorporated by this State, and liable for the payment of taxes or duties on tonnage, imposed by any laws heretofore enacted, shall make a reduction of their charges for transportation on their local freight, as now or last week to play, he found the audience had been strongly stirred up against him by the *Avalanche*, which had given currency to the story. Florence disclaimed that the radicals of the North. I do not see that if I repudiate the teachings of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, that it is at all to be inferred that I intend to affiliate with Jeff. Davis and his party, or even to condemn and repudiate Davis and Company, that I intend to indorse Garrison and Phillips.

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—Mrs. Jacob M. Howard, of Detroit, Michigan, wife of United States Senator Howard, died on the 27th of February of consumption.

—Dr. Isaiah P. Lynne, a prominent physician of Chicago, died on the 30th instant, by an overdose of morphine.

—The Emperor is to exhibit a plan for model houses for the poor at the great Paris fair of 1867; but he expects somebody else to furnish the money to build them.

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THE WOOL INTEREST.

SUGGESTIONS TO WOOL GROWERS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tones*, who has had many years experience as an agent for manufacturers in buying wool from the growers, says that in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and most of the Eastern States, for the last twenty years there was, and still is, a commendable rivalry between growers to see who could get their wool up in the best condition. The result is that they have no trouble in selling their wool at a fair price, either at home or in the hands of "middle men." But in the Northwest the ambition with a good many seems to be to see who can sell the most dirt in a given number of fleeces, and have it pass for washed wool—averaging say seven pounds to the fleece —either by driving their sheep through a mud puddle, or if decently washed, to let the sheep run from three to six weeks without shearing, and in some cases concealing dirty tags and dead unwashed wool in the centre of the fleeces. Three times within six months we have sold wool and had it thrown back on our hands because it had been stuffed, and on one lot of only 4,000 pounds we had to pay $101 damages on this account.

The practice of selling dirty wool has been so general as to drive nearly every factory agent out of the market, so that manufacturers wait either until the wool is bought up by speculators, or until it accumulates in the hands of commission or "middle" men at whose warehouses they can inspect and buy such grades as suits them; or, if they buy dirty, undesirable wool, they will take it at "very much low prices." And, until growers generally pay more attention to washing their wool and putting it up in a neat and uniform way, they will have to submit to low prices, ship their wool east on commission, or sell to the agent or buyer of some western commission man and have him do the best he can with it, and then curse him for selling it at such low prices."

If wool growers ever succeed in having a good market at home they must more generally contribute their share towards it by putting their wool up in good condition.

In the Michigan State Agricultural Convention, which met last week, the sheep question was discussed with much spirit. Mr. Stuart, of Kalamazoo, thought that wool was the great desideratum to be gained. We want sheep that will turn off the largest amount of cleansed wool combined with elasticity of fibre, softness of texture and fitting proprieties with weight of fleece.

We had here more perfect Spanish merinoes in this country than could be found in his native country. Mr. Allen was the first to import a first-blooded stock of sheep in this country. His two-year-old bucks at first sheared thirteen pounds of wool. They shear twice that now. The flock of Mr. Hammond was spoken of, which had acquired density of fleece, fineness of staple, perfect form, and with as long wool on the legs as on the body. Other noted merinoes were spoken of not in very favorable terms. Mr. Stuart spoke of the Vermont breeders of sheep, who would sell for $50 what they are no better that we would sell for $16. They were selling poor sheep on the reputation of their best ones, which they would not sell. He knew of one case of a man in this State who bought a buck for $3,000, who had had the best sheep animal in the State of Michigan. It was a case of dear bought and far fetched stock. He knew instances in his county where he had sold the best animal in the State of Michigan for $200, and were not worth as much as a first-class wether. Two speakers said that in the past 15 years they had kept from 500 to 1,500 sheep. He spoke not only from his own experience, but from the experience of others. By a certain course of treatment, you could make an animal look like a model sheep, when as a sire he is not worth a straw. He had, he said, small and short-waisted ewes which were brought to Kalamazoo, for which $300 were asked for one buck, and $150 each for the ewes. They were offered at $75, and were not worth 75 cents. They had been brought from Canada. He would not have one bought such sheep. They could be fixed up for sale, so that the best judges could not detect the deception, but other animals could thus be fixed up.

Sheep growing was more important than any other branch of stock raising on the farm, as farms are. There was more deception also in this class of stock. He had been more grossly deceived in it than in any other.

Mr. Howard believed that for a large portion of the farmers of Michigan, Spanish merinoes were the best sheep, but by no means universal. He thought it worth while to try the Silesian merino sheep, which had attained a staple and fleece better for some kinds of manufactures than the Spanish merino. These were raised in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia to great advantage. He knew of farmers in Pennsylvania who had sold wool at 60 cents and for 90 cents and for $1 per pound. He noticed in the New York market report the long

The Daily Commercial

KATTIE AND "THE DEIL."

A Bohemian Story.

In a certain village of Bohemia lived a peasant woman called Kattie. She possessed a little bit of her own, a garden, and a small income; it had she relied in wealth more had would have ventured to say "Kattie, will you be mine?" for she was snappish as a cat of the woods, and owned a tongue which worked like flail, She had an old mother, providentially deaf as a log, and her she scolded from morning till night, so that her voice was audible half a mile off. If any neighbor entered her cottage she spat, and set up her back, and hissed that the intruder was only too glad to escape without a scratched face. Wags on passing her door dubbed Kattie's home by a spiteful word; and as only too glad if the passer stopped to chatter, for if he had an ugly expression to set at her, she had a dozen to pelt him with in return.

By the time that she had reached the age of forty, without having found a lover, all the milk of human kindness she never had, which might acidulate—but all the vinegar of her nature had become concentrated sulphuric acid, ready to blacken and burn anything with which it came in contact.

It is the custom in Bohemia for young people to resort to the tavern on Sunday afternoon for dance. As soon as the fiddle or bagpipe is heard, the lads run into the streets, the girls appear at the cottage doors, and the children peep out of the windows. Young men and women then follow the musicians to the inn, and the dance begins.

Kattie was always the first to follow the fiddler, and to appear in the public house; there she saw the lads whirling about with the lasses. She never in all her life had she been invited by any one to dance; Sunday after Sunday she tried her luck, and hoped against hope; but no one solicited her hand as a partner. "Well," she said impetuously one Sunday, "there am I, sitting an old woman, and have never danced yet! I never saw anything like the lads here! Each a set of clowns! This is provoking. I'd dance with any one, with the old Deil himself, if he were to ask me!" and she snapped her fingers, and stamped on the ground.

She hustled into the inn, sat down and looked about her at the whirling, merry figures. Suddenly a gentleman in a huntsman's suit stepped into the room, seated himself at the table, called for beer and had a tumbler filled. Running his eye over the assembly, it rested on Kattie. He sprang to his feet, walked across the room, and with the most graceful bow, and with the most courteous air, offered her the glass.

Kattie, delighted at the attention, drank the beer with avidity, and made room for the gentleman to seat himself at her side. After a few words had passed between them, the stranger rang some silver to the fiddler, and asked for a polo." The dancers deserted the centre of the room, cleared the area, and the gentleman and Kattie took to dance.

"Bless us all!—Is that Kattie to-morrow!" exclaimed the old people, opening their eyes with astonishment.

The lads hid their fingers, and the girls hid their faces to conceal their laughter. But Kattie saw no one; she was radiant with joy, now that she had a chance of dancing; and danced she could have, in spite of the whole world laughing.

All that afternoon, and all that evening, the strange gentleman danced with Kattie, and with her alone. He looked like a prince, with diamond-hook, and lemon-drops, and she ate and cked to her heart's contents.

As soon as the dancing came to an end, the ranger escorted her home.

"Ah dear!"—exclaimed Kattie, "would that I ight dance with you forever!"

"That is quite within the range of possibili-" replied the stranger.

"Where do you live, sir?"

"Put your arms round my neck, and I will hisper to you." Kattie did so, and presto! e stranger had became a devil, and was flying ith her to his house, a place which need not e specified. In he came at the door, bathed in ofuse perspiration; for his necklace was a awy one:

"Now, then, Kattie, let go," said he,

"Oh, never! never!"

"Come, there's a dear soul, take your arms ff."

"Dearest, never!"

"Why, whom have you got here?" asked the aster of the spirit, in a voice of thunder which ad in it a faint thrill of dismay.

"K-K-K-attie," panted the unfortunate devil, ugging to shake his fair head off.

"Kattie!" echoed his majesty, leaping from is throne, casting aside his bifurcated sceptre, nd turning—not exactly pale, but Cavendish mixture: "Kattie! here's an end to our quiet life, our thousand beauties. Inmate of Pandemonium. She'll bring the place down about our ears. Away with you, Moloch, and do not show face in here till you have shaken off your deadful incumbrance."

So there was nothing for it, but that the ondam Jagar should return to earth and free imself from the embrace of Kattie, as best he ight.

He flew back wearily and despondingly, with decided crick in his neck. On reaching earth, e seated himself on a flowery bank, and putting on a solemn expression, said in a hollow oice:

"Kattie, if you do not let go, I shall plunge ou in molten brimstone!!"

"Oh!" replied she with *unimpressment*, "I fear e pain so long as I am with you!" and she laid er hand on his breast.

"Absent!" Moloch looked vacantly at the landcape. "Kattie," he resumed, as a brilliant idea entered his head, and illumed his countenance ith momentary gleam of ghastly joy, "Kattie, I am serious; I will give you a mountain of old if you will only let go."

"What! leave you for filthy lucre? Never, never, never!" and she hurled her head in his breast.

"H-re's a pretty kettle of fish," said the spirit; what is to be done now?"

He rose, and wandered despairingly over a isolate moor, which lay stretched out before im.

Presently, staggering under his load, he came on a young shepherd, in a sheepskin, with all a wood upon it. The shepherd resumed his former human form, and the shepherd was consequently quite ignorant of who he was.

"Why, my good sir, whom are you carrying?" asked the shepherd in perplexity.

"Ah, good friend, I scarcely know! why look so; I was walking peacefully along my way, without thinking of anything in particular, hen, with a hop, skip and jump, this woman ached herself to my neck, and will on no account let me go. I wanted to carry her to the next illage, and there obtain my liberation; but I m scarcely in a fit condition to do so, my knees remble under me."

"Come now," said the compassionate peasant, will help you; that I cannot carry her for ng, as I have my sheep to attend to; half the ay—will that suit you?"

"Ah! I shall be thankful."

"Now then you!" hang yourself to me!" cried e shepherd, addressing Kattie.

The woman looked round, observed that the epherd was indifferently handsome, thought it was good look into and young, she let go her old on the Deil, and clicked—she was fast as a ring collar round the shepherd's neck.

The man had now quite enough to carry, what ith Kattie, and what with his immense sheepin dress; and in a very short time he was ed, and sleepy to allow him to dispel from his cumbrance. In vain! Kattie would not listen his remonstrances, and the more he struggled e tighter she clung.

Presently he came near a pool. Oh! if he ould but cast her in! The next moment a change to slip out of his sheepskin! No marm ying—but he must be done very cautiously—very gently. Hist! he now slipped one arm it, and Kattie is none the wiser. Hist! he has freed the other arm out, and Kattie has not observed it. Now, then, he slides his hand faithfully up his breast and unbuttons his collar. He has undone one button, two, three—a ob of the head, a splash, and Kattie and the epherd are in the pond. She sinks, she rises, d her expiring eyes rest upon the shepherd ho the evil spirit dancing in an ecstasy of deon the bank.

"My best of friends!" exclaimed Moloch, enusiastically, "you have laid me under a lasting obligation; you have imposed upon me a bt of gratitude which I never can adequately charge. But for you I might have had Kattie hanging round my neck through eternity; might never have been able to shake that man off; and never," continued the spirit, ensingly, "never is a very long word. I am —" In fewer words than I could express it, e spirit had described his name to the young an. "Well, and being what I am, it lies in y power to repay you in my own way, for hat you have done. I will forthwith proceed the next town, and will enter into and possess the Chancellor. As soon as all the doctors d exorcists have failed to free the Chancellor m me, do you go to the town and offer, for e recompense of two bags of dollars, to liberate Chancellor from the evil spirit that torments him. Then come up to the bedside, say ocus pocus;' and I will fly away out of the indow, and enter into and possess the Prime inister. When all other means of cure have led, do you volunteer as the price of two sacks gold pieces, to free the Prime Minister, me to him, *say as before*, 'Hocus pocus!' and ill fly through the window, and possess the ing. And now, I warn you, beware how you ttempt to cheat me of the two sacks of gold. ou shall be severely punished if you betray the King. Should you, notwithstanding this ution, risk the attempt, I shall infallibly tear u in pieces, into little bits! Now, then, away!" The shepherd expressed his acknowledgment in the best and most appropriate terms of which was master. To his sad soul, as he road his wings and flew away.

"Ta, ta!" replied the shepherd gravely, looking after him. Shortly after this, a rumor read through the country that the Chancellor is not quite—he put his finger to his shoulder—it was whispered aside that the Chancellor had been playing pretty pranks, and that it as asserted by eye-witnesses of undoubted veracity that he was possessed by a bad spirit. Medicines, allopathic and homœopathic, were failed to cure the Chancellor. The clergy ok him in hand and tried the last approved ms of exorcism; but like Dagon, or any other n, Chancellor's team was proof against all efestanal demonstrations.

The young shepherd now came to the town, d loudly proclaimed his power to cure any ed diabolical possession. All other resources ving failed, the King determined to give the epherd a try, and so ordered him to visit and ercise on the Chancellor. As soon as the epherd entered the room, he saw that the dition of the highest law-officer of the town a critical. He was kicking his attendants, using them in language hardly consistent th the dignity of his position, and foaming the mouth.

The shepherd demanded as his fee for entring two sacks of dollars, and they were readily omised. He now approached the unhappy n, whose convulsions became more terrible he drew near.

"Hocus pocus!" said the shepherd, *are rotundo* with a solemn face, at the same time aking various fanciful signs in the air with hand. Away flew the spirit, shivering the es of glass in the window into countless gments of his way. The shepherd received fee, and returned to his cottage.

but it was soon noised about that something d gone wrong with the Prime Minister, and was surmised that the demon which had been pelled from the Chancellor had entered into keeper of the King's conscience—awkward. Should what was to be done? Regular petitioners were applied to first, as a matter course. The allopaths capped the Ministry's stitution with violent medicines, without *selling the evil spirit*. The homœopaths did thing at all, and the evil spirit mocked the devil to ep. When all had failed, recourse was had to quack, and at the price of two sacks of gold ed the shepherd agreed to perform a cure. e circumstances resembled those in the forone with one exception: the window was identially opened, and a glazier's bill saved. now the evil spirit stuck at higher game. he took first a mild installation of possession of monarch.

A might be expected, people were not one jot m in his wiser for experience, and the homœopatic, homœopathic and ecclesiastical systems were tasked to recover the King; and ved, as every one knew would be the case, ure. Then they sent for the shepherd, but refused to come. They sent again, and red a room full of gold dust, but he persisted is refusal, remembering the devil's warning. e Prime Minister now ordered out a regular orse, and had the shepherd exorcist brought his bidding. In vain did the poor peasant his inability to cure the King; the Prime Minister insisted, and the Chancellor threatened to put the law in force. So the unhappy shepherd which could sing and wouldn't' sing ld be made to sing. Cowed by this threat, shepherd determined to do his best.

s entered the regal apartment. The King howling and foaming at the mouth, presented desperate. Hallooing roared the spirit him: "You here, shepherd? Did not I warn you not to attempt to cast me out of his Majesty?"

Ready" said the shepherd, putting on an exression of awe, and stealing on tip-toe across room, with his hand to his mouth, he whis-ed, "do you think me such a fool as to at-mpt anything of the kind? I am only come ell you, dear friend, that—that—it-ky-a *ory* or *THE ROSE*, AND is INCARNE *ne* YOU!"

Kattie!" gasped the devil; "then I'm off!" away he flew.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Second night of the engagement of
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
AND HIS TALENTED DAUGHTER.
MR. COULDOCK in his original character of Luke Fielding as it only can be rendered by this great actor. Miss COULDOCK as his daughter Rose.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING the ever popular five act domestic drama, entitled
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Luke Fielding.....Mr. Couldock.
Rose, his daughter.....Miss Couldock.
To conclude with the
LAUGHING HYENA.
Matinee Saturday afternoon—CINDERELLA.

THE PITTSBURGH
CHORAL UNION
Will repeat, by special request, Handel's Grand Oratorio of JUDAS MACCABEUS at
Masonic Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 8th,
Conductor.....G. M. ALEXANDER.
Leader.....JAMES GILES.
Tickets, $1 00.
Reserved seats can be secured at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Wood street, on TUESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock without extra charge. mh2

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
That
FOUR STORY WAREHOUSE
On the corner of Market and Front streets, lately occupied by Chas. L. Caldwell, Esq., as a bacon warehouse. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to ALEXANDER KING,
mh2-1w No. 67½ Liberty street.

FOR RENT.
One or two
FURNISHED ROOMS
For single gentlemen, at No. 305 Federal street, Allegheny. mh2-6t

SCHOOL PROPERTY, ALSO
DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
That desirable School Property situate at Evergreen Hamlet, suitable for Young Ladies' Boarding School. Also 2 brick dwelling houses, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire of
fe24-1w A. C. ROBINS, No. 127 Fourth street.

TO LET.
WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES.
I will receive propositions to lease for a term of three years or more, given to ten first-class FIVE STORY WAREHOUSES, to be built on Duquesne way, in front of the Pittsburgh Exchange, during the coming season, if sufficient inducement is offered.
The Buildings may be 24 feet front by an average depth of 127 feet, and of sufficient strength to furnish storage for grain or other heavy articles up to and including the fifth story, and each house supplied with a platform elevator capable of lifting two tons at once.
The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway track can be extended along the rear of the block, on a level with the second story, affording the facility of loading or unloading directly into or from the cars.
Also, twenty or more finely finished, well lighted, Double Offices, suitable for Oil dealers and others.
ja27-tf J. C. BIDWELL.

TO LET—FROM APRIL FIRST,
THE STORE ROOM on the corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets, now occupied by F. Braun, Druggist. Enquire of
fe14-tf E. H. IRISH, No. 259 Penn Street.

FOR RENT.
Warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Third and Fourth, embracing Store Rooms in first and second stories, with cellar; from April. Apply to
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
fe12-tf 133 FOURTH STREET.

TO LET—
A LOT OF GROUND,
Above Smithfield street, running through from First to Second street, 53 feet wide by 160 feet through. Also, a large room, very eligible for an office, in the BRASS FOUNDRY, or any manufacturing business requiring considerable room. Possession given June 1.
ja26 Apply to
ja15-tf LYON, SHORB & CO.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of
MEEK & ARMSTRONG,
Doing business at No. 97 First street, was dissolved this day, February 26th, by mutual consent, and W. E. Meek will carry on the business and is authorized to collect all debts due the firm of MEEK & ARMSTRONG.
mh1-6 DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name of
JAMES MARSHALL & CO.
was this day dissolved by mutual consent, James Marshall having purchased the interest of Robert D. Clark. The old business will be continued by the
JAMES MARSHALL,
mh1-3t ROBERT D. CLARK,
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1866.
The undersigned having associated with him in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS his son, JAMES MARSHALL, Jr., the business will be continued in all its branches as heretofore, under the name of JAMES M. MARSHALL & CO.
fe27-4m JAMES MARSHALL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—
THE UNION COAL YARD,
On the A. V. R. R. Ninth ward. The same is doing a good business, and is only offered for sale or lease, because the owners reside in another city. Apply on the premises, or at Room 3 Smith Block.
mh3-3t

SIX BOXES
Old Virginia Bright Tobacco.
Confiscated. For sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
mh5 Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

FOR SALE—
Two Second-hand Double Flue Boilers,
28 inches in diameter, 26 feet long, steam drum, steam pipe, fire fronts complete. Is in good order. Inquire at Fort Pitt Boiler Works.
mh24-tf CARROLL & SNYDER, Second and Short streets.

BARREL MACHINERY.
A full set of "Holmes's" Barrel Machinery, for sale low by JAMES A. HUTCHISON,
mh3-2w corner of Ferry and Front streets.

FOR SALE.
SIX WROUGHT IRON OIL STILLS
Of 40 barrels capacity each, with condensing pipes and goose necks, by the
HUTCHISON OIL AND REFINING CO.,
mh3 2w corner of Ferry and Front streets.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
2 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
oc24

FOR SALE.
A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.
On Penn street. Or will be exchanged for Real Estate at a fair price. Address
fe16-tf PHARMACEUTIST, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.
One Engine—15 inches diameter or cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke. 15 in. by 15 in. valves, with heavy cold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is nearly new, and is of superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy. Also,
Four Engines—7½-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. Can be seen in operation. Have been little used.
For complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 2,000 feet of 6¼ inch casing. Some joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.
Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.
About 10 tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
About 10 tons of Scrap Cast Iron.
Fifteen Wooden Tanks 36 inches diameter, 16 feet deep, capacity 1,000 barrels each. Some
fe24-1w DAVID KEAFFERY, 24 Wood street, Oil Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

GLOVES—
ALEXANDRE, JOUVON
AND OTHER
KID GLOVES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
R. H. PALMER,
mh2 84 Wood street.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am now selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGOT, Agent,
1m18-y7.tu8 118 Third street.

THE PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER AND TRUE SENATOR.—No. 1—The Public Lands on "God's Earth" to be reserved for the common benefit of all their settlers and by the light of Nature and Science. Constitutional Amendments to secure the Public Debt. Plan for election that will (really) find the real choice of the majority. Suffrage by intelligence and property—putting vexatiously or partially. Where do Wars end? Price 10 cents. For sale by T. B. CALLENDER, Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. mhl-Wead

H. J. MOORE..... I. J. M'KINLEY,
M'OORE & M'KINLEY,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
AND
Surveyors.
Particular attention paid to Surveying Coal Lands, Measuring Coal, locating Coal Roads and Sidings, Surveying and Locating Lands, Laying Out and Plotting Town Lots, &c., &c.
PITTSBURGH—With J. D. Bailey, Wilkins Office, Hall, Fourth street.
ALLEGHENY CITY—opp. Presbyterian Church Address Box 96 Pittsburgh Postoffice.
References—Hon. Thos. Mellon, Thos. Steel, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Wm. Boggs, Wm. D. Mullen, Esq., Boyd's Stockton Coal Company. fe20-1Yeas-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Second night, and grand, great and brilliant reception of the
YOUNG, GIFTED, the MAGNIFICENT
HELEN WESTERN,
Who will appear this Evening in SEVEN CHARACTERS, SONGS and her celebrated CLOG DANCE.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 6th,
Will be presented the beautiful and original three act drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar, with Drinking Song.....Helen Western.
Overture dedicated to Miss Annie Eberle, by the Orchestra.
To conclude with the new burletta written for Miss Western entitled
A DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.
With Miss Western in six characters, Song and Clog Dance.

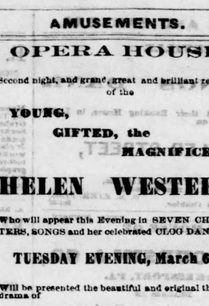
TEMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEXT ST. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Toney Newell.
Stage Director.....J. Dougherty.
ON MONDAY, the new local drama entitled
THE BOUNTY JUMPER.
(Written expressly for this Theatre by W. B. Cavanagh), will be performed by the
MODEL COMPANY.
Previous to the drama,
DICK SANDS.....JENNY ENGLE.
JOHNNY HART.....TOMMY JEFFERSON,
And the whole troupe will appear in a
SPLENDID MELANGE.
Tuesday—BENEFIT OF JOHNNY HART.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY.
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parties by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. jy6-1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

W. H. HENNEGEN..... J. T. SCOTT.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS.
Tools and Glasses.
Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.
No. 31 FIFTH ST., (21 story), Pittsburgh, Pa.
And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.
We have just received a new and large stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade. fe26-3m

Time and Distance Indicator.
[Copyright secured.]



DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a very large and fine selection of Musical Boxes—from one to ten tunes—varying in price from
$3 50 TO $325 00.
Among them is one which is finer than anything ever brought to this city. It has the
Celestial Voice Accompaniment

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24, 1866. }
The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (21st) of March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company. In their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 5th day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until 22d day of March thereafter. F. M. HUTCHINSON,
fe26 1d Secretary.

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT.....President.
HENRY M. LONG.....Secretary and Treasurer.
Works in Temperanceville,
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge).
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER."
This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.
☞ Orders solicited.
DIRECTORS:
John Watt, C. B. Herron, Robt. Wallace,
Robert Lea, H. H. Collins, D. W. C. Carroll,
George Black, G. L. Caldwell, J. W. Forter,
ja27-3m

CAUSTIC SODA,
SODA ASH,
AQUA AMMONIA,
At the lowest rates, for sale by
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way
ja22-2w—fe6-tf

PYRITES.
The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
WILL BUY
Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron
AT A GOOD PRICE.
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
dec15-3m Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

A "WORD TO THE WISE"
IS SUFFICIENT.
Many already regret that they did not invest in
"Powers' Perpetual Broom"
When their own counties could be had at FIRST COST. Some are now paying THREE PRICES for territory. I shall soon sell out
"WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS,"
And go farther East.
THE BROOM
IS A "DECIDED SUCCESS," and those wishing a light and lucrative business will do well to call AT ONCE. State and county rights for sale.
J. N. WHIDDEN,
mh1 No. 70 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL INTERESTS AT PITHOLE.
The undersigned wishes to dispose of the following very desirable working interest in Venango county, Pennsylvania:
1-16th in the Eureka Well, flowing about 650 bbls.
1-16th in Grant Well, flowing about 500 barrels.
1-16th in Fisher Well, flowing about 500 barrels.
1-16th in each of the six wells being drilled on lots fifty-three, fifty-eight and fifty-nine Wm. McKenna's Farm. Also, 1 224 in each of the above-named six wells.
1-16th in each of the six Hudson and Frink Wells, on Hoodoo Farm.
For further information and price relative to above apply in person or by letter to
J. W. CRAFT,
mh2 1weod 396 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh.

50,000 LBS. NEW S. C. HAMS;
10,000 lbs new Shoulders;
10,000 lbs new sides;
10,000 lbs new plain Hams;
1,000 new kegs new Lard;
50 new tierces new Lard;
100 sacks new Cornmeal;
20,000 lbs Peaches, quarters;
5,000 lbs Peaches, halves;
200 dozen 2 lb canned Peaches;
2,000 lbs pealed Peaches;
5,000 lbs dried Apples;
Henry's, Ryders Purities Candles of all sizes;
100 bxs prime Cheese;
Fresh Roll Butter, Eggs, &c.,
In store and for sale at
COOK, BROS. & CO.'S,
fe9 12 Smithfield street.

COFFEE.
32 bags choice Rio Coffee;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 bags Roasting Rio Coffee;
10 mats Java Coffee;
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe8 corner of Liberty and Irwin st.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 59 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufactory of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and RAILS complete. Railroad Rollers, 7½ Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. C. LOOMIS, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.
THEODORE WOOD, Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. F. STEVENSON, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. BROWN WM. STEVENSON.
R. C. LOOMIS, W. S. HAVEN,
J. O'NEILL, J. F. DRAVO,
fe22 tf T. J. CRAIG.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 185 FRONT,
Branch House, Nos. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
jy5 Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH PENNOCK. ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Sofa Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Hoop and Angle Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Coal Bags and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipes with Bells to patent wrought iron hubs. Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, Sheet Iron and Sugar Boiler Plate, and all kinds of done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns now on hand, and the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,
sel PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD.
fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN HAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Castings, Bungs, Plugs and Faucets, Hand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Irons, Bands and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN HAFFETT,
fe27 P. O. Box 128.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,
ERSKINE, HAMMOND & M'CRATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, HERRON & CO.,
Apply to Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Brooms, Broom Handles, Broom Flod Ings, &c.
Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 223 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. fe26-6m

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, &c., &c., &c.
Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House.

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler under shafts, Derrick Fixtures, &c., &c. dec4-tf

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and quarry trucks. The celebrated Pittsburgh prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material and warranted. Office and Works corner Marshall street and Marion avenue, front of Pemitentiary, Allegheny.
ja3 COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.
Office and warehouse corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6-ly

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price.)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Selected Castings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Iron, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pulley Hangers and Couplings, Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja28-1

CONTINENTAL
MACHINE WORKS.
JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.,
Machinists and manufacturers of their Improved patent
Boring Tools for Oil Wells,
Jack Screws,
Housen Screws,
Timber Wheel Screws,
Water Tweyers, &c.
Bridge and other Bolts, all sizes, and Machine Jobbing of all kinds done promptly to order. 1dec20-3m

RAILROAD
CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly
Superior Rolled Axles.
no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA)
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.
C. CADMAN. T. K. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and 8th Clair street. aul5-1

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL
PLOW COMPANY,
Rochester, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL THE VARIETIES
STEEL AND CAST IRON
PLOWS.
W. A. RODGERS, PRESIDENT.
JAMES H. WRIGHT, TREASURER.
C. M. FRENCH, SUPERINTENDENT.
fe15-3m

HENRY MOSELEY.....CHAS. RAHM.....SAMUEL DICKEY
VULCAN
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY
MOSELEY, RAHM & CO.
Corner of Butler and Columbia Streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Thimble Skeins, Pipe Boxes, Wagon Boxes, Sash Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings, Rolling Mill Castings, both light and heavy, Castings for Agricultural Implements and Machine Castings made to order.
Special attention given to the manufacture of Mill Brasses. fe16-1y

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,
HOOP BAND and WAGON BOX IRON,
EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON,
PLATE and SHEET IRON,
REAPER BAR IRON,
FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTER SUNK,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
ALSO,
Oil Well Tubing.
Warehouse: 112 Water and 108 Front street Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec25-3m

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-fused, Tubular
Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers
CHIMNEY, BRITCHEN, FIRE, REFINERS AND PANS, METAL PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS.
STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. dec2-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
And Juniata Bloom.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the yard.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

WRESTLING MATCH.

Bakewell between Pritchett and Mitchell—Pritchett Victorious.

A wrestling match came off yesterday afternoon, in the rear of Trimble's Hotel, on Penn street, between Uallo Pritchett, a well-known New York athlete, and John Mitchell, a native of Ireland. The arrangement for the match has been made public for several days, and a large number of the "fancy" were in attendance, betting their "piles" on their friends, and succeeded in relieving the unttitated of their spare cash. About three o'clock the combatants entered the ring. Pritchett is about six feet in height, well developed, and apparently a strong and muscular man, while Mitchell is some six inches smaller, and, although muscular, did not exhibit the strength of his antagonist. Upon the commencement of the contest, the odds were very freely given in favor of Pritchett, (five to one) and a difficulty was experienced in getting bets at that figure. Several persons, who were not acquainted with either party, placed their money freely on the odds, but, as the sequel proved, they lost their funds. David Low acted as second for Pritchett, while Captain Mike Stoel appeared as the friend of Mitchell. The contestants were in excellent condition, but before the contest commenced, Pritchett announced his intention that he was working on a "rising," and offered to bet one hundred dollars that the first throw would result in his favor. The offer, however, was not accepted, when the combatants stacked the entrance money, amounting to over three hundred dollars, upon the result. The contest then commenced, and after a slight parley, Mitchell seized Pritchett around the head, and endeavored to throw him forward upon the ring, when his antagonist fell heavily upon him, and succeeded in winning the first throw. Time, fifteen and a half seconds. After waiting for ten minutes, the contest was re-commenced, but the superior agility and strength of Pritchett was again developed, and he won the second time in nine and a half seconds. When the referee announced that Pritchett had won the battle and the stakes, which amounted to eight hundred and fifty dollars, a movement was set on foot to raise a purse for Mitchell, and in a few minutes a handsome sum was collected, which was presented to him by Captain Steel. A number of the independent police were on the ground, and succeeded in preserving good order. Several members of the sporting fraternity from a distance were present, but their appearance was greatly interested in the result. It was announced that a friendly contest would take place during the week, in one of the more public halls, between several well known amateurs.

Court Proceedings.

The March term of the Court of Quarter sessions commenced yesterday morning, Judges Stowe and Brown on the bench. A quorum of the Grand Jury not being present, the jury was discharged until this morning, when the usual charges will be delivered.

The Court appointed the following officers to serve for the present term: Crier, John W. Patterson; Tipstaves, Thomas Williams, Warren Mellon, Wm. Boston, J. R. Larimer; Grand Jury Tipstaves, John Bonheur, James Richardson, John Messmer. The liquor returns of the ward and township officers were then called and the Court adjourned.

The total fine of twenty dollars was then imposed upon each of the following Grand Jurors, for non-attendance, and attachments issued for their arrest: William Barker, Pittsburgh; Joseph Boggs, Pitt township; James Best, Allegheny City; Campbell Bladen, Lower Saint Clair; David Dinsmore, Chartiers township; William Dixon, Allegheny; Joseph H. Lyday, seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Lemuel Plum township; Samuel Miller, Pitt township.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Peter Sheridoff, charged with committing an outrage upon the person of a little girl near Lawrenceville, had a final hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy. The evidence being conclusive against Sheridoff, he was committed to jail in default of one thousand dollars bail for trial at Court. We understand the child is lying in a critical condition, and doubts are entertained as to her recovery.

A CASH PAYMENT.—Rev. J. Horner, pastor of Ross street M. E. Church, at the conclusion of his discourse a few evenings since, was made the recipient of a package, presented by Thomas Duncan, Esq., containing one hundred dollars. It was a handsome present to a very worthy man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Depots.	Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express	9:20 a m	1:30 a m
Altoona Accom.	7:10 a m	7:40 p m
Philadelphia & Erie Mail	10:30 a m	6:30 p m
Mail Accom.	11:40 a m	Baltimore Expr's 1:20 p m
Johnstown Accom.	4:30 p m	Philadelphia Mail 1:30 a m
Fast Line	12:00 p m	Johnstown Accom. 10:05 a m
Johnstown Accom.	6:30 p m	Mail Station	8:55 a m
1st Mail Station	6:55 a m	2d	8:55 a m
2d "	8:55 a m	3d	8:55 a m
3d "	8:55 a m	Penn Accom. No. 1	7:55 p m
Penn Accom. No. 1	1:55 p m	Penn	2:25 a m
Penn "	7:55 p m	Altoona Accom.	
		and Emigrant	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Pittsburgh Station every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Depots.	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	3:30 a m	Express	1:50 a m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	2:30 p m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	8:25 a m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	9:00 p m
Mt. Pleasant Accom.	4:30 p m	Chartiers Accom.	8:30 a m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 7:00 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m. Rochester, 7:30 p. m.; Monongahela, 6:30 p. m.; Monroeville, 10:30 p. m.; 2:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Depots.	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	3:30 a m	Express	11:15 a m
Express	1:45 p m	Express	6:30 p m
Mail	6:00 a m	Mail	9:30 p m
	Departs.	*Arrives.*
Express for Wheeling	2:30 p m	11:15 a m
" "	6:00 p m	6:30 p m
" "	6:00 a m	9:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Depots.	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	7:15 a m	Mail	9:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	12:00 a m
Mail Accom.	11:00 a m	Mail Accom.	6:30 p m
1st McKeesport	6:30 a m	1st	2:00 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	11:00 a m
1st "	6:10 p m	1st "	8:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail	8:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m.
Express	6:10 p m	Mail	6:00 p m.
Accommodation	1:40 p m.	Accommodation	9:00 p m

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday | Passed on to Zanesville | Emma Graham.
Saturday | 4 P. M. | Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GREENEVA.

Morning | 8 A. M. | Evening | 5 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily | 5 P. M. | James Rees

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named to sell the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Alliance, Ohio.....J. D. MILLER.
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....WILLIAM SATTERS.
Altoona, Pa.....GEORGE W. PATTON.
Allianoe, Ohio.....D. G. HOSTES.
Alleghany, Pa.....J. T. SAMPLE.
Alleghany City.....J. T. SAMPLE.
Bryce Station, Pa.....SHOWALTER & SIMONTON.
Baldwin, Pa.....W. C. ADAMS.
Blairsville, Pa.....W. R. BOYD.
Beaver, Pa.....D. D. JOHNSON.
Brookville, Pa.....W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO.
Bellair, Ohio.....ISAAC OXTOBY.
Birmingham, Pa.....C. FRED.
Burgettstown, Pa.....E. F. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa.....S. G. GOULD.
Blakeslee's Corners, Pa.....H. STEWART.
Butler, Pa.....H. C. HEINEMAN.
Cadiz, Ohio.....N. A. HANNA.
Coshocton, Ohio.....W. A. JOHNSTON.
Cookstown, Pa.....H. H. CONNELLY.
Connellsville, Pa.....J. M. KELLEY.
Canonsburg, Pa.....H. COLEMAN.
Clarion, Pa.....A. A. RICHEY.
Columbiana, Ohio.....T. C. ALLEN.
Canton, Ohio.....A. FRICK & BRO.
Connellsville, Pa.....G. T. BOSTWICK.
Cumberland, Md.....H. G. DONAHOE.
Cadiz, Pa.....H. J. COOK.
Cecil, Pa.....J. MATHEWS.
East Liverpool, Ohio.....J. R. FARMER.
Earlville Station, Ohio.....W. R. RAYNARD.
Elizabeth, Pa.....D. O. C. McLAIN & BRO.
East Lewistown, Ohio.....D. THOMAS.
Ewing's Mills, Pa.....EWING KEMP.
Fayette, Pa.....M. W. SHARP.
Fairview, Pa.....J. M. SAYERS.
East Liberty, Pa.....SAML. ROSS.
Freeport, Pa.....J. H. SHOOP.
Franklin, Pa.....SMITH & DAVIS.
Greenville, Pa.....W. P. HANNA.
Greensburg, Pa.....JNO. ARTHUR.
Hollidaysburg, Pa.....C. G. LOWRY.
Harrisburg, Pa.....H. MCCURDY.
Hopedale, Ohio.....SAMUEL PAUL.
Indiana, Pa.....WM. ZAHL.
Jonestown, Pa.....THOMAS TROT.
Johnstown, Pa.....J. H. CARR & CO
Jeddo, Ohio.....A. F. BRAY
Kittanning, Pa.....W. H. COCHRAN.
Kinsman, Ohio.....A. C. WILSON
Larcom, Pa.....T. LOMBROAN
Latrobe, Pa.....JNO. A. BEATTY.
Lawnsham, Pa.....R. W. ORR
Leechburg, Pa.....E. KNOX
Laytonia, Pa.....A. LOWREY.
Mount Pleasant, Pa.....A. MOSS (JR.)
McKeesport, Pa.....T. H. EVANS
Mercer, Pa.....WILSON PARKER
Mansfield, Ohio.....H. C. BROWN
New Lisbon, Ohio.....W. H. EARL
Newcastle, Pa.....E. P. MCELROY.
Monongahela House.....W. W. WARD.
Marietta, Ohio.....E. M. CHENEY.
Mount Union, Ohio.....C. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia.....A. DERMONT.
Meadville, Pa.....J. L. DAVIDSON.
New Salem, Pa.....M. A. TOWNSEND.
New Galilee, Pa.....J. B. JOHNSON.
New Castle, Pa.....R. M. ALLEN.
Niles, Ohio.....A. JARDINE.
Noon Knoop, Pa.....JAMES CHRISTIE.
New Brighton, Pa.....A. LOCKHART.
New Waterford, Ohio.....H. BERAK.
Uhlerstown, Pa.....J. F. HUGHES.
Oil City.....J. WOODS & CO
Oil City.....HUPUS PARKER.
Poland, Ohio.....M. RILEY.
Pulaski, Pa.....J. M. STEWART.
P. & E. R. R.....JNO. HUGO
Pennsylvania R. R.....A. C. LYONS'
P. F. W. & C. R. R.....J. W. RICH
Pulaski, Lawrence Co.....J. R. REAN
Punxsutawney, Pa.....JAMES BARCLAY
Princeton, Pa.....C. R. JOHNSON
Rochester, Pa.....HARPER & MINER
Ravenna, Ohio.....J. W. BLACKBURN
Rootstown, Pa.....H. ECKLEY
Rural Valley, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER
St. Charles Hotel.....A. SCHLEITER
Saltsburg.....J. W. MCCULLOUGH
Sewickley, Pa.....BERADINO G. WAY
Sharon, Pa.....SAMUEL HOOD
Salem, Ohio.....ISAAC TRESCOTT
Sharpsville, Pa.....M. LICH
Shanksville, Pa.....G. R. BAER
Smicksburg, Pa.....W. N. SIMS
Stoneboro & Sons.....S. GLENDENNING & SON
Smith's Ferry.....W. N. ATEN
Spring Hill.....J. HENDERSON
Salem, Pa.....R. MCDONALD
Uniontown, Pa.....J. H. SPRINGER
Upper Tuscarora, Pa.....J. A. SMITH
Youghiogeny.....A. FULTON
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. LIBBIE & CO.
Washington, Pa.....BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO.
Wayneburg, Pa.....GEO. A. JENNEY
Wooster, Ohio.....BONSWITZ & CARR.
West Newton, Pa.....J. STEVISON
Wheeling, W. Va.....W. P. MCKENNEY.

HERON WORKS.

NOS. 27, 29, 31, 39, 41 and 43 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & COMPANY,

MACHINISTS, IRON AND BRASS FINISHERS, AND RIVER STATIONARY AND LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

☞ Engineers attended to their Adjustable Cut-Off, recently patented, for Stationary Engines.

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PANEL DECORATIONS,

For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

sold

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, March 5—P. M.

The week opens on rather dull markets. The spring trade is slow to commence, and merchants from the country seem still to be hesitating. In fact, they are waiting spring stock. In New York the protracted dullness has told severely upon the dry goods trade during the past week. Last Friday it was said there was a general break-down in prices, and there was already a panic spoken up. Have many of our leading dry goods houses are putting prices down sharply, and it is hard to tell when the bottom will be reached.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that Eastern houses have agents perambulating the West, anxious to sell Western country dealers on long credits. Our advice to country dealers is to buy small stocks at the nearest market for cash, to sell their goods at a moderate profit for cash, and whenever Eastern drummers whisper in their ears that they can have all the goods they desire on long credits, inform them politely that corn is low, money is valuable, and that they had better go home, sell their goods for whatever they will bring, for cash, and come out West with it and lend it at ten per cent. per annum. In this way, not only the West, but the East will be benefited. We are now on the down grade, and money will go up while goods will go down.

—The local stock market presents very few new features worthy of notice. Columbia oil was offered to-day at $23 by parties anxious to realize in order to meet engagements. Buyers, however, are timid in view of the continued dullness in the oil market, and expect lower prices on the stock yet. If, however, as it is remarked, a demand is springing up for oil, and the tax is taken off, the few lots of Columbia on the market will soon be recalled and held for higher quotations.

—The New York Petroleum stock market was inactive to-day, at the morning board, but at noon, United States advanced to $17 60. Bonnell declined to $15 35. Pithole was about stationary at $7 50. Oil Creek sold down to $4 25. At the afternoon Board, United States declined to $17 15, and Pithole was weak at $7 40, and Rynd Farm at 50 cents.

—From the report of the Revenue Commissioner to Congress, we learn that the internal revenue accruing from Petroleum the past year amounted to nearly three millions of dollars, and that with the present excessive duty on crude oil thrown off, it is estimated that the revenue receipts the present year will, from a tax of twenty cents per gallon on refined, amount to the round sum of six millions of dollars. The subject of a reduction or abolition of the tax on crude oil is receiving very general attention. The New York *Herald* says:

"The proposition to abolish the tax altogether on crude oil is a wise and just one, for any person who has visited the oil regions must be aware of the numerous operations of that onerous tax upon the labor of many poor men who are at present engaged in working wells that produce but a few barrels of oil per day. Hundreds of these small wells have been abandoned, and although individually the loss may be small, yet the aggregate would make a very handsome figure in the sum of our national wealth. By taking off this tax, Congress will be acting justly towards many worthy and industrious men who have been pioneers in developing oil territory, and who have invested their all and devoted their best energies to the business. It is not every one that bores for oil that becomes a millionaire, and upon those men are unfortunate Congress should impose no crippling and unnecessary burdens."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 6, 1866.

TRADE.—The demand for the leading articles is on the increase. The sales, however, were not very extensive. The weather has been quite favorable to winter. For the past two days the weather has been very cold. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. The Monongahela landing trade was fair—freights to all points being scarce; boats have to wait some time before they can procure a trip. The *Bayard* was the only departure; she had a light trip. The Parkersburg packet for to-day is the Lexi Leni; she leaves at noon. The new packet Emma No. 3 is announced for St. Louis this day. The Armenia failed to get off for New Orleans. She will leave to day positively. The Emma Graham will leave for Zanesville, and intermediate ports. The Robert Moore is receiving for Cincinnati, and is announced for Thursday. The fine packet Scotland is announced for the Upper Mississippi, and will be the first boat to leave for that point direct. The sales that came under our notice were:

COTTON—We note a sale of 8 bales of Tennessee on 'change at 42c. This we believe is the second sale made in this market for a long time past.

FLOUR—The trade is increasing and holders are generally asking a slight advance. Since the resumption of trade with all the region orders are coming in very freely. The boats engaged in that trade are starting up in good earnest. Among the sales were the following:—Extra Family, from winter wheat, 170 bbls at $10 50@10 75. Extra, 50 bbls at $9 50 do. Superfine Spring Wheat Flour—Sales 140 bbls, from store, at $7 50@8 00 do. and at the latter figure. The receipts keep pace with the demand.

LARD—The market was steady. We note sales of 20 bbls at 12½c. Sales of 8 kegs at 13c.

BUTTER—The market was dull. The receipts have materially increased, and buyers are generally holding off for lower prices. We note sales of 14 packages at 30c. Sales of 40 half barrels at 31c and 6 do packet at 40c. 4 do at 38c, and 12 kegs packed at 21c—a variety of prices indeed.

DRIED APPLES—The market contains a good supply of various qualities. Sales 25 bbls choice New York at 10c; inferior lots were disposed of as low as prices.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand. We note sales of 20 prime York State at $6 25.

EGGS—Are coming in freely. Prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 20 bbls from at 28@30c dozen.

SEEDS—The receipts of most descriptions are interesting, with a limited demand for timothy and clover and timothy, and a fair inquiry for flax. The rates were—flax, $2 70@2 75 for Monday, $2 70@3 00 Tuesday.

POTATOES—The market contains a good supply. The daily transactions have been limited. Prices were uniform for some time. Sales 2 cars on track at $1 80@1 90 per bushel and 300 do from store at $2 00. Sales in barrels from store at $3 70@4 75; 240 do at $3 50.

CHEESE—Was in good demand, particularly the better descriptions. Sales, from 60 to 70 boxes Goshen at 26c. sales of common Ohio at 19@20c.

HAY—Was in steady demand, to meet the wants of the jobbing trade. Prices were unchanged. Among the sales were the following: Timothy, $1 50@1 60 at 10½c. Sales—2,500 lbs at 12½c. Sugar-cured Hams—3,000 lbs at 15c.

LARD OIL—Sales 35 bbls No. 1 at $1 81 ₰ gallon.

WHISKY—The market is firmer and prices have advanced. Sales 16 bbls at 39c. We quote raw firm at $2 25 to $2 26 rectified, $2 20 to $2 22; new copper, $2 40 to $2 50; old copper, $2 75 to $2 80; bonded for export, $2 07 old Bourbon, $2 50 to $10; rye whisky, $2 50 to $3 50.

TOBACCO—Prices lower by 50c on lugs, and $1 @ 100 on leaf. Sales of 100 hhds lugs at 10½c. Sales of 10 hhds low and nondescript leaf at 11c. The market is flooded with such descriptions. The better grades of leaf are also rather easier, but not materia ly lower. The declines is not easier, but not materia ly lower. The declines is not confined to the round sum of six millions of dollars. The subject of a reduction or abolition of the tax on crude oil is receiving very general attention. The New York *Herald* says:

"The proposition to abolish the tax altogether on crude oil is a wise and just one, for any person who has visited the oil regions must be aware of the numerous operations of that onerous tax upon the labor of many poor men who are at present engaged in working wells that produce but a few barrels of oil per day. Hundreds of these small wells have been abandoned, and although individually the loss may be small, yet the aggregate would make a very handsome figure in the sum of our national wealth. By taking off this tax, Congress will be acting justly towards many worthy and industrious men who have been pioneers in developing oil territory, and who have invested their all and devoted their best energies to the business. It is not every one that bores for oil that becomes a millionaire, and upon those men are unfortunate Congress should impose no crippling and unnecessary burdens."

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New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, March 5.

STOCKS.

There has been a little more animation to-day at the Stock Exchange, in consequence of the reported clique movements in some railroad shares, but the market was unsettled at the close. Foreign exchange closes with a firmer tone.

GOLD

Closed at 132⅞ at the close. This sharp rise was due to the gas oral belief that the Government was buying, with a view to advance the price, and revive business, which is now so stagnant generally.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were firmer toward the close: 1881 coupons 104½; 5-20 coupons (62-73-30 notes 99⅜ for first, 99⅜@99⅝ for second and third series. Department certificates 99.

STOCKS.

New York Central, 91½; Erie, 84⅝; Hudson River, 109⅝; Reading, 98½; Michigan Southern, 70⅝; Pittsburg, 78⅝; North Western, 36; North Western preferred, 53; Rock Island, 103; Fort Wayne, 99.

Of miscellaneous securities, Western Union Telegraph was quoted at 68½; Delaware and Hudson, 134; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Atlantic Mail, 112@113.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is favorable, and reflects the recent stringency, and shows a decrease of $1,797,222. The loans show a decrease of $1,436,788, and in legal tenders a decrease of $2,841,561; specie has increased $1,867,778 as a result of Government sales of gold within the last two weeks. The *Banks* have also increased $1,867,778 during the month Daily about fifteen millions which have gone into the Treasury, and represent a portion of the amount of gold sold by the Government. The Banks are now in a strong position, as they hold a reserve of thirty-eight per cent. Should any run be made against their net liabilities, beside their large reserve it is available as collateral for short date.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Better; Smith & Parmlee were the most active; Benedict Fuel, 15 ₰; Pithole, 7 50; Shade River, 3 00; United States, 17 ₰.

MINING STOCKS.

New York, 1 10; Kipo & Buell, 3 10; Excelsior, 1 10; Smith & Parmlee, 3 00.

THE NAIL MARKET

Is dull, and ranges from $6 75@7 00 per keg. There is a decline of one dollar per ton since the first of the year, and the tendency is towards lower prices. Slab and Norway shoe iron, and, in fact, all refined iron is in great demand. The mills are running night and day, but the production will fall short of the orders on hand from the South. Prices have advanced about 10 per cent., and the market was very firm at the improvement.

The *Post's* money article says: Gold opened to-day at 132⅛, which is a lower price than has been touched since the 23d of May last. The fall since Thursday is attributed to large sales by speculative firms, and to the sensation rumor that the government was selling heavily. The bank statement shows a decline in deposits of $1,797,626, in loans, decrease of $1,436,788, and in legal tenders a decrease of $2,841,561; the specie has increased $1,867,778, as a result of Government sales of gold the last two weeks. The banks have lost in legal tenders during the month of February about $10,000,000, which have gone into the Sub-treasury, and represent a part of the amount of gold sold by the government. The banks are now four or five per cent. in addition, as they hold a reserve of 38 per cent. of legal tenders and specie against their deposits. Hugo, Sturgis & Co.'s circular says: The market has been depressed all day, and prices have fallen to extremely low figures. This falling off is the result of a checked export movement, and large accumulations in the principal seaboard markets. With the present limited demand for commodities for purposes, it cannot well be otherwise than that this accumulation should press heavily on the market. The exports in June for during the year from the whole Atlantic seaboard foot up about 3,500,000 gallons, which is a quantity far in excess of the requirements of the time last year. Experienced dealers are confident that the existing pull in prices are not for the purpo- ses to sell for future delivery at current rates, though the hardly probable that trade will be active for several months. We quote crude at 29@29½c per gallon; refined in bond is nominal at 50@51c per gallon. The moderate request at 45@50c for Western and Boston, including kerosene. Naptha is quiet, at a range from 60@65c as to gravity.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

St. Louis Markets.

March 3.—Tobacco—The market is buoyant and firm for all qualities, except stems and damaged lugs. Sales comprise 1 hhd green at 4½c; 2 hhds factory lugs at 6@6½c; 2 hhds factory leaf at 6@7 50, 7 hhds common shipping leaf at 8 00@10 75, 3 medium shipping leaf at 11 50, 4 hhds good do do at 12 50@13 50, 2 hhds manufacturing at 14 00@17 50, 5 good do at 18 75@23 75, and 1 hhd fine at 25 25 ₰ lbs.

Lead—No sale was reported. We quote soft Missouri nominal, at $10 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

Hemp—Market dull and no sales reported. We quote undressed nominal at $220@230 ₰ dressed at $250@ @300; backed low, $230 00 ₰ ton.

Cotton—There was a better tone to the market than for several days, and buyers paid better prices than they were willing to pay yesterday. Reported sales comprised 292 bales on a basis of 38c for middling, consisting of 7 and 19 at 40c; 3 at 40c and 10 at 39c; 6 at 39c, 1 at 38¾c, 5 and 9 at 38c and 3 at 37c ₰ lb.

New York Copper, Iron and Nail Market.

March 3.—Copper—Now sheathing and yellow metal are unchanged. Ingot is at a stand, the bulk of the stock is held out of market, but there is little or no inquiry, and every quotation of Meigs for Baltimore is 30@30¼c for Lake are entirely nominal.

Iron—There is not much demand for pig, and the market is quiet; sales 100 tons Eaglaston Scotch at $47; 150 do Glengarnock, p.t.; some in a small way, $46 all ex-ship; 300 tons to arrive, on private terms; 100 do Tyne-ick, p.t. for No. 1 and $47 for No. 2; 200 tons of old rails sold on private terms; and 500 do new at $66, delivery at the works at Chattanooga. There have been no further sales of bar from importers' hands; Stevenson Sinclair hence, landing, sold on private terms. From store there is no change to note since the decline in bar of $5 ton reported in our last.

Nails—There is an active demand for cut, chiefly for the South, and prices are steady at 7¾@ for assortments; clinch are steady at 9@9½c; forged horse 10c for 8d, with a fair stock; copper, 60c; yellow metal, 41c; and zinc 20c, cash. German wrought brings 7½@8c.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

March 2.—The Boot and Shoe market remains quiet and for the reason trade is very limited. Although a large number of buyers are here yet they have purchased only small lots to sort up stocks carried over from last fall. Prices at present are very unsettled, and on most descriptions of wool ready to-day is one season barely cover cost of production. But still, buyers demand lower concessions, and so far as their operations permit, persist in holding off for further developments. Seasonable goods cannot go much lower, unless other and materials shall largely decline of which there is apparently but little prospect. Production is greatly suspended, manufacturers having resolved to turn out work no faster than is is taken off their hands.

The *Leather* market is quiet and nearly all descriptions are weak and nominal. The quoted Hemlock sole is dull at 42@43c for the different grades. Good upper leathers, 45@50c for hemlock, and 1 10@1 25 for oak. Rough calfskins are quiet at 1 60@1 70 for city. Finished leather is unsettled and selling in small lots at irregular prices.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

Saturday Evening, March 3.—Mess pork will not bring over $25 for city packed, though not offered less than $26.

There is no demand for Lard above 18c, and not much at that. It is thought that it can be had at 18½c readily.

Bulk Shoulders sold at 11½c packed. Bulk Sides at 13½c loose, 14@14½c packed.

Bacon Sides sold to a liberal extent at 16c packed. Bacon Shoulders sold at 12½c packed. Sugar cured Hams are easily made. Bacon shoulders sold with some freedom at 14c packed.

The little doing and easy tone of the market for Cut Meats is somewhat surprising in view of the steady absorption of them in filling Spring orders.

Hams are quoted at 22c for plain, 23¼@23½c for Sugar cured, including canvas packing.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

March 3.—Sales of Leaf Tobacco this week at Chalfant's warehouse, March 3d, were 21 hhds as follows: 4 at 6c; 2 at 6½c; 1 at 8c; 1 at 8½c; 1 at 9c; 2 at 9½c; 2 at 10c; 1 at 10½c; 1 at 11c; 1 at 11½c; 1 at 12c; 1 at 13c; 1 at 14c; 1 at 15c; 1 at 16c; 1 at 17c; 1 at 18c; 1 at 19c; 1 at 20c; 1 at 21c; 1 at 22c; 1 at 23c; 1 at 24c; 1 at 25c; 1 at 26c; 1 at 27c; 1 at 28c; 1 at 29c; 1 at 30c; 1 at 31c; 1 at 32c; 1 at 33c; 1 at 34c; 1 at 35c; 1 at 36c; 1 at 37c; 1 at 38c; 1 at 39c; 1 at 40c; 1 at 41c; 1 at 42c; 1 at 43c; 1 at 44c; 1 at 45c; 1 at 46c; 1 at 47c; 1 at 48c; 1 at 49c; 1 at 50c; 1 at 51c; 1 at 52c; 1 at 53c; 1 at 54c; 1 at 55c; 1 at 56c; 1 at 57c; 1 at 58c; 1 at 59c; 1 at 60c; 1 at 61c; 1 at 62c; 1 at 63c; 1 at 64c; 1 at 65c; 1 at 66c; 1 at 67c; 1 at 68c; 1 at 69c; 1 at 70c; 1 at 71c; 1 at 72c; 1 at 73c; 1 at 74c; 1 at 75c; 1 at 76c; 1 at 77c; 1 at 78c; 1 at 79c; 1 at 80c; 1 at 81c; 1 at 82c; 1 at 83c; 1 at 84c; 1 at 85c; 1 at 86c; 1 at 87c; 1 at 88c; 1 at 89c; 1 at 90c; 1 at 91c; 1 at 92c; 1 at 93c; 1 at 94c; 1 at 95c; 1 at 96c; 1 at 97c; 1 at 98c; 1 at 99c; 1 at 100c; 1 at 101c; 1 at 102c; 1 at 103c; 1 at 104c; 1 at 105c; 1 at 106c; 1 at 107c; 1 at 108c; 1 at 109c; 1 at 110c; 1 at 111c; 1 at 112c; 1 at 113c; 1 at 114c; 1 at 115c; 1 at 116c; 1 at 117c; 1 at 118c; 1 at 119c; 1 at 120c; 1 at 121c; 1 at 122c; 1 at 123c; 1 at 124c; 1 at 125c; 1 at 126c; 1 at 127c; 1 at 128c; 1 at 129c; 1 at 130c; 1 at 131c; 1 at 132c; 1 at 133c; 1 at 134c; 1 at 135c; 1 at 136c; 1 at 137c; 1 at 138c; 1 at 139c; 1 at 140c; 1 at 141c; 1 at 142c; 1 at 143c; 1 at 144c; 1 at 145c; 1 at 146c; 1 at 147c; 1 at 148c; 1 at 149c; 1 at 150c; 1 at 151c; 1 at 152c; 1 at 153c; 1 at 154c; 1 at 155c; 1 at 156c; 1 at 157c; 1 at 158c; 1 at 159c; 1 at 160c; 1 at 161c; 1 at 162c; 1 at 163c; 1 at 164c; 1 at 165c; 1 at 166c; 1 at 167c; 1 at 168c; 1 at 169c; 1 at 170c; 1 at 171c; 1 at 172c; 1 at 173c; 1 at 174c; 1 at 175c; 1 at 176c; 1 at 177c; 1 at 178c; 1 at 179c; 1 at 180c; 1 at 181c; 1 at 182c; 1 at 183c; 1 at 184c; 1 at 185c; 1 at 186c; 1 at 187c; 1 at 188c; 1 at 189c; 1 at 190c; 1 at 191c; 1 at 192c; 1 at 193c; 1 at 194c; 1 at 195c; 1 at 196c; 1 at 197c; 1 at 198c; 1 at 199c; 1 at 200c; 1 at 201c; 1 at 202c; 1 at